

SATURDAY SPECIAL \$1.00 Sale

4 lbs. Lincoln Oleomargarine	1.00
3 lbs. Premium Oleomargarine	1.00
8 Cans Corn	1.00
7 Cans Peas	1.00
15 lbs. Sauer Kraut	1.00
7 Cans Armour's Milk	1.00
9 Cans Soup	1.00
14 qts. Dill Pickles	1.00
9 doz. Sour Pickles	1.00
3 lbs. Best Lard	1.00
6 lbs. Beef Chuck Roast	1.00
7 lbs. Rib Stew	1.00

Strictly Cash Market

F. H. MILKS
Phone No. 2



WE SELL SMILES

DON'T BELIEVE IT, EH? COME
IN AND LET US PROVE IT

You'll find a smile in every cup of tea or coffee bought from us.

There'll be a smile in every loaf of bread made from our flour.

Smiles just radiate from our hams and breakfast bacon.

Open a package of our breakfast food—it's just full of smiles.

The cook smiles when she uses our lard and flavoring extracts. That's the most important smile of all. KEEP HER SMILING.



H. Petersen, GROCER
Phone No. 25

WHY YOU SHOULD Eat More Bread

Because Ten cents worth of flour contains
17 times as much energy as the same amount of eggs.
15 times as much as steak.
6 times as much as pork.
3 times as much as rice.
2½ times as much as potatoes.
Twice as much as beans.

The above figures are from government tests of the relative food values of the different articles of diet.

Our Bread is Perfect Bread

Every process of its manufacture has been reduced to an exact science. When you eat our bread you KNOW you are getting the MOST and the BEST for your money.

Model Bakery THOS. CASSIDY, Proprietor
THE HOME OF PURITY AND QUALITY

Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

LILY WHITE

The Flour the Best Cooks Use

FOR SALE IN SINGLE
SACKS TO BARREL LOTS

M. A. ATKINSON, Grocer

Phone 313, South Side

Prompt delivery to any part of the city

BOARD OF TRADE HAD BANQUET

MEMBERS AND GUESTS HEAR
SOME INSPIRING TALKS.

The first regular monthly Board of trade banquet was held, as scheduled, at Shoppenagon's Inn Thursday night of last week.

There was one long table reaching nearly the entire length of the dining room, with just seats enough for 45, and every seat was occupied. Vases of carnations were the only table decoration.

The courses consisted of oyster soup with walrus; roast veal, with dressing; mashed potatoes, asparagus salad, stewed tomatoes, olives and pickles, pumpkin pie a la mode, coffee and cigars.

Throughout the meal there was a general, good natured conversation going on. This coming together of the cream of Grayling's business men seemed to bring out a lot of pent up cheer which was scattered about permissively thruout the gathering, and everybody was ready to say something cheerful or listen while others talked.

Mayor T. W. Hanson had been requested to act as toastmaster, which is always an agreeable job with "T," and also a pleasure to those who attend. Mr. Hanson's remarks were confined mostly to telling of one of the things the Board of trade of Grayling hoped to do this year, and that is to build up a stronger and larger organization. This, he explained, was the object of the monthly banquets, and he hoped that at the next one it would require two such tables to accommodate the guests. He intimated that while the monthly banquets would be continued at present, they probably might be eliminated during the summer months.

Another feature intended was that Grayling accept some of the invitations inviting us to visit other cities and that no doubt we would return the visits of the Bay City chamber of commerce and also the commercial board of Manistee.

Our newly elected president Harry Simpson was ill at home and thus unable to be present. Also Vice President T. P. Peterson was out of the city. Emil Geigling, who succeeded C. J. Hathaway as secretary, was introduced.

Of course a board-of-trade secretary must be a spell-binder, and Mr. Geigling showed plainly the makings of such. He started out with a "pat" story, and then told his auditors that he was glad to see so many there and hoped the visitors would enroll as members; and that he hoped if we had a good time that night, that we would come again.

There were no set speeches, but instead the toastmaster called upon any he saw fit for a few remarks. The talks were all brief and cheery.

Prof. Otterbein said he was glad to see the happy faces, and was glad to get out with the men occasionally. He told a witty story which contributed a smile to the occasion, and in an earnest manner said that "individuals find it is easy to say, 'O, I guess I'll stay at home tonight,' while if we get out more often we are usually 'glad we went.' He said he hoped to be privileged some day to talk to the men in regard to their school children.

Homer L. Fitch, our new attorney and assistant to Prosecuting Attorney Smith, stated that he was surprised to find that Grayling had a board of trade and that it was composed of so fine a body of men. He said it was a credit to Grayling. He endorsed the social features of a board of trade, saying it "promotes good feeling between business men."

The toastmaster introduced C. M. Morfit of the du Pont plant as superintendent of Grayling's largest and finest industry. Mr. Morfit stated that he had been here about a year and that he had been so busy that he had had no opportunity to get in touch with our business men. He showed his appreciation of our fine Board of trade, and said a town was known by the business men in it. He said he stood ready to be with us in anything we may do.

Rev. Mitchell told a couple of stories, then said a few things to make the members feel good. He called us the cream of the intelligent men of the town, and of course he was right. He said such a commercial body has the power to "put over" anything they go after. He said he loved the companionship of men. He likes Grayling and wants to stay here just as long as Grayling people want him to remain.

Rev. Fr. Riess expressed his appreciation of meeting with the members of the board of trade that night, and alluded to them as the "live wires" in any town. He said it was a great help to get out in company with others, and wasn't in sympathy with the "stay at homes." Such people, he said, are knockers, and knockers are the worst things in a town. In Board of trade meetings, he stated, people leave their hammers at home. He offered a suggestion to mark the highways of the county, which seems a

most wise thing to do. In most countries, he said, the highways are carefully marked with sign boards that point the way to the places beyond and thus are a great help to autoists and others, but when one arrives at Crawford county there are very few road signs to guide him. He suggested that the Board of trade appoint a committee authorized with power to see that all roads were properly marked. The large traffic in Crawford county, partly due to the location of the Military reservation within our borders, which has advertised Grayling not only thruout Michigan but nationally, and is deserving of such accommodations as properly posted road signs would offer.

Those Cassidy introduced as one of the most successful business men in Grayling, said that while he appreciated being called upon, he claimed that speech-making was out of his line. Mr. Cassidy is one of the charter members of the Board of trade and assisted in its organization.

Following the remarks of Mr. Cassidy, the toastmaster took occasion to make a few remarks in regard to our war work. He informed those present that Crawford county was one of the foremost counties in war work and responses to war orders. He told of the splendid work of Mrs. Chas. O. McCullough in forming a fine organization of knitters, and of the good work she was doing as the head of this branch of the Red Cross of Crawford county. Crawford county, he said, now has over 1,000 Red Cross members.

Just at present the county Red Cross chapter needs money, he said, and asked that the other fraternal societies emulate the example of the I. O. O. F. lodge in giving a party or entertainment and give ALL the proceeds to the Red Cross, paying the expenses out of the lodge treasury.

No public meeting would be quite complete with Rasmus Hanson present without a few words from him. He has figured prominently in practically every public movement since the first pioneer settlers built permanent homes in what is now Grayling. It is a matter of history that the old town has never had a single set back since its founding, and with the support, loyalty and able counsel of Mr. Hanson, we are sure to continue in the good old way of "forward."

At this time he responded with a few brief sentences. He stated that "We have enjoyed the best of the land tonight." And that we enjoyed it more because it came from the sweat of our brows. He said in part as follows: Board of trades, shape the destiny of our city. We have duties to ourselves, our country and our fellow men. We have labor to sell—don't waste it. Sell your labors at such figures as will assure a profit. Referring to the war, the speaker hoped that our democracy would in time reach the entire corners of the Earth.

C. J. Hathaway, county chairman of the "Smileage" book campaign, made a brief statement on that subject and asked the support of the members of the Board of trade in the interest of the sale of such books.

Before the banquet party broke up, the men were invited to repair to the Social club rooms over Salling's. Hanson company's store and enjoyed a social session. The men played billiards and pool, cards, visited, etc. Front start to finish it was a most harmonious gathering and, no doubt, will add strength and interest to our local commercial association.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey Indorses Smileage.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, Col. says: "Smileage is not only an inspiration, but one of the most practical, helpful things of this war. I know something of the questions of morality and discipline among the soldiers, as I have seen it in Europe and at home during the war. They cannot be solved by guard houses and jails. They are practical, human questions. 'The Smileage' idea will do more to keep your boys the wholesome, manly fellows that most of them are, and want to be, than all the other systems of entertainment combined. There has to be a deterrent, and the helpful, stimulating entertainment you are arranging for the boys at camps furnishes that deterrent."

"It is a patriotic duty to furnish 'Smileage' and it will do almost as much to win the war as arms and ammunition." Smileage books, of \$1 and \$5 varieties, containing 20 and 100 passes, are on sale in every city and town in the country. The camp shows to which they pass soldiers will present the best Chautauqua and lyricum talent as well as some of the latest Broadway successes. The Government is backing the movement.

"O. U. Hoover"
My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless
I am getting more eat-less each day.
My home it is heatless,
My bed it is sheetless,
All sent to the Y. M. C. A.
The bar rooms are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I get poorer and wiser.
My stockings are feetless,
My trousers are seatless,
My God, but I do hate the Kaiser.

RED CROSS NOTES

Report of Bureau of Military Relief, Michigan State Board.

To all Michigan Chapters:
We have in our jurisdiction three camps—Fort Wayne, Selfridge Field and Camp Custer.

Fort Wayne contains 600 men, all of whom have been completely fitted out with knitted goods. On Christmas Eve the National League for Women's service had a Christmas tree for which we furnished the Christmas packages through the Detroit chapter.

Selfridge Field at this time has about 900 men, and we have completely outfitted them with knitted goods, which have been distributed through the Y. M. C. A. Field Secretary, Mr. H. F. Wegener who has been helping us. The National League for Women's service furnished the Christmas packages, and each man had one on Christmas Day.

Camp Custer, our largest camp, now has about 22,000 men. Men are coming and going almost every day. We have distributed the following articles:

Helmetts, 17463.
Mufflers, 15618.
Socks, 43742.
Sweaters, 32034.
Wristlets, 24738.
Kits, 3785.

SUNDRIES.

95 Sewing bags.
1 case tooth-brushes.
1 gross clinical thermometers.
½ Doz. crutches.
2 cases medicines and medical supplies.

1000 Turkish towels.
1000 yards mosquito netting.
1000 bottles tooth paste.
24 fountain syringes.
6 invalid cushions.
6 yards rubber sheeting.
20 oil stoves.
25 safety razors.
1000 bed comfortables.
100 feather pillows.
12 razor straps.
108 bed pads.
2500 packages foot-ease.
100 reclining chairs.
108 urinals.

The Field Director, Mr. R. C. Wessels, is at Camp all the time and has well equipped quarters in building No. 995—near the center of the camp on the cement road. Here he has his office and sleeping quarters and limiting storage. We also have a warehouse for our exclusive use large enough to store several carloads.

Through the kindness of certain Detroit men a Christmas tree was erected in the Civic Center and lighted for the first time Christmas Eve, when appropriate carols were sung. The tree itself was donated by Mrs. A. J. Hoyt, 651 Maple street, Battle Creek, and cut from her front yard.

We have shipped from our State warehouse in the Marquette building as per list below, some of the sweaters going outside the state:

Helmetts, 10713.
Mufflers, 10748.
Socks, 15385.
Sweaters, 22485.

Emil Kraus

The Best in Dry
Goods, Shoes and
Wearing Apparel

Grayling's Leading Dry Goods
and Clothing Store

Wristlets, 15622.
Kits, 2200.
Pillows, 75.

CANTEN WORK.

Some wonderful work has been done in this branch largely for the drafted men, although the canteen service of the Detroit chapter has been mostly for moving troops. The Michigan Central Railroad company has provided a building 65x35 in its Detroit yards, in which to carry on this work. This building, which is new, is equipped with every necessary cooking and heating electric appliance to assist in the work.

Canteen work is just beginning, and any of the Chapters may expect rush calls from moving troops, as every moving contingent is provided with a list of the canteen stations and the chairman of the local committees. Let us not fail to do our share when the call comes.

Some criticisms and German propaganda have gone out from time to time, but in every case where furnished with the necessary data we have traced the matter to its source and found it false.

We will appreciate your assistance and suggestions to make the work more effective. We must have in mind however, that we are working for the Army and the Navy in its broadest sense and not for any man in particular. To avoid duplications let our distributions be through the authorized headquarters and not by Chapters for their home boys.

When it is necessary to make inquiry concerning men at any camp, it will greatly help if the communication be addressed to the undersigned. In case of an emergency with reference to any one at Camp Custer please do not call upon the Battle Creek Chapter for help but get in touch with our Field Director, Mr. Wessels. He is there to care for all Red Cross needs. It is not considerate to ask our members in Battle Creek, which is somewhat re-

moved from Camp Custer, to undertake work at the Camp itself.

Yours truly,
Daniel L. Quirk, Jr.
Director of the Bureau
for Military Relief of the American
Red Cross, State of Michigan.

Crawford County Chapter.

New members:

G. W. Bronzell
Albert Patrick
Ray Preston
A. K. Defrain

Burton Williams
Chas. Scott
Lorraine Bridges
Thomas Butler
Henry Scott

Work in surgical dressings under the direction of Mrs. T. W. Hanson was begun last week. A large number of workers are giving their time to this and the results of the first few days are most gratifying.

Five infants' layettes were sent out this week. They will go to Belgium. Mrs. Roesser is supervisor of this work. If anyone has infants garments which could be used report to Mrs. Roesser.

The following knitted articles were shipped this week:

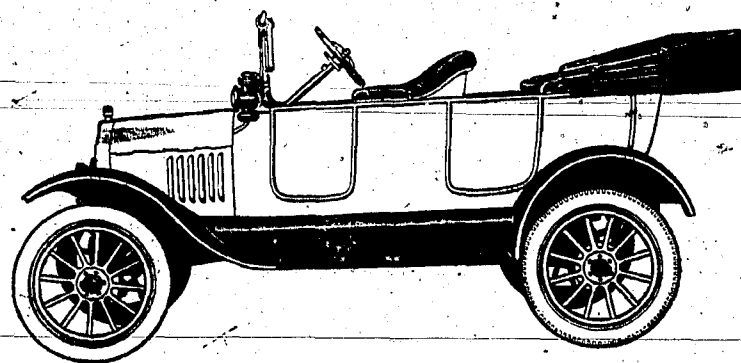
12 sweaters
18 pr. socks
4 mufflers
40 helmetts
25 pr. wristlets
40 trench caps

Aircraft Standardized.
It is less than a score of years since the first heavier-than-air machine successfully carried a passenger into the air. It is less than 15 years since the art of controlling such a craft was imparted by the inventor to another, yet today aircraft have been standardized and factories turn them out with the ease that motorcar builders produce their product.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

It's no longer necessary to go into the details describing the practical merits of the Ford car—everybody knows all about "The Universal Car." How it goes and comes day after day and year after year at an operating expense so small that it's wonderful. This advertisement is to urge prospective buyers to place orders without delay as the war has produced conditions which may interfere with normal production. Buy a Ford car when you can get one. We'll take good care of your order—get your Ford to you soon as possible—and give the best in "after-service" when required.

GEORGE BURKE, Grayling, Michigan.



STATE NEWS TERSELY TOLD

Centerville—Leo Boughton is dead of injuries received when he was kicked in the head by a horse.

Flint—Mike Dimack's back was broken at the What Cheer mine when a tram car of coal fell on him.

Flint—Hurley hospital patients are now allowed but one teaspoonful of sugar daily, because of the scarcity. Employees get none.

Monroe—Robbers secured \$50 in cash from the Jessie Dusseau cigar store. This store has been burglarized three times since the first of the year.

Petoskey—Dog teams carrying mail to Beaver islands from Cross village require a week for the round trip because of the unfavorable ice conditions.

Muskegon—Registered men of neutral countries are being advised by consuls they need not go to war, despite the fact that they have first citizenship papers, according to local draft board members.

Benton Harbor—Twelve southern Michigan fruit packing associations formed a federation at Hartford, for the purpose of obtaining better packing, marketing and standardization of fruit from this section.

Palm Springs—Mr. and Mrs. John McLeod of this place have been officially notified of the death of their son, George D. McLeod, in a hospital in France from pneumonia. McLeod was a member of the sixth railway engineers.

Muskegon—Shortening of the hours of local saloons is increasing the number of drunks in this city almost 100 per cent, according to Jerome E. Turner, municipal justice. Judge Turner believes many men in Muskegon are drinking as much in nine hours as they did formerly in 16.

Port Huron—A confirmed story from McGregor says that Adam McGregor, a prominent and reliable farmer, has a calf on his farm, which has two heads, four eyes, two ears and two mouths. The remainder of its body is normal. McGregor is endeavoring to keep the animal alive, as a curiosity.

Port Huron—Howard Beard, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Beard, who is a member of the famous "Eleventh Engineers" that participated in the Cambrian battle November 30, has written his parents that he is alive and well. He said that 60 per cent of the engineer company was missing after the battle.

Marquette—The Marquette-Copper country highway, through Baraga county, a stretch of 50 miles, will be built this summer regardless of war conditions. It has been decided. The highway will connect the iron and copper industries of the upper peninsula and has been contemplated for nearly two years.

Lansing—Michigan grocers can sell wheat flour provided they sell one pound of a substitute for every four of the wheat flour. This is the change made by the state food administration under authority from Washington. This ratio is only temporary and will be increased later as substitutes become available.

Charlotte—Forty men, who will patrol will begin work this spring. Each man will cover from four to six miles, being responsible for his stretch of highway. The importance of this work has been increased by through truck routes crossing this county. Automobile trains from both Flint and Lansing are now running regularly to Chicago.

Detroit—Mrs. Pauline Sudolkiewicz, 34 years old, was shot and severely injured by William Staley, a Grand Trunk detective, while she was picking bits of coal in the railroad yards. Mrs. Sudolkiewicz and several boys were going through the yards when the detective spotted them. He fired his revolver to "frighten" them. One of the bullets went wild, striking Mrs. Sudolkiewicz in the breast.

East Lansing—A paraphrase on "Do your shopping early" has been coined by A. B. Cook, state farm labor administrator, who is now pleading with Michigan farmers to "Order your farm hands now." "There is not so appalling a shortage of men existing in Michigan now as is generally believed," he says. "If farmers wanting hands will get in touch with their county agents now it will be a much simpler matter for them to get the men they need."

Camp Custer—Battle Creek—Camp Custer has passed the \$200,000,000 mark in its soldiers' insurance campaign, practically completing its efforts along this line. Not more than 1,000 men in the 23,000 now here are without insurance, and it is believed that Custer stands first in the percentage of men who have purchased protection. An effort is now being made to persuade every man of the last 1,000 to take out at least a small amount of insurance.

Charlotte—After three days of campaigning in behalf of the treasury department's new movement for the sale of thrift stamps and war savings certificates, in order to enlist in government financial aid hundreds of thousands of wage earners and small investors, who do not find it convenient to absorb Liberty loan issues, Charlotte is now able to point to the fact that there is not a single citizen within her borders who is not the possessor of one or more thrift stamps and war savings certificate, the first town in the nation to make that record.

Camp Custer—The division surgeon's office has taken steps to protect the soldiers against insanitary conditions in Battle Creek restaurants. It has been discovered by military authorities that one of the cafes which obtained the approval of the state dairy and food commission has not lived up to the requirements of the law. Hereafter, it is stated, the division will operate independently in this regard and wherever it finds evidence that eating places are not conducted in a sanitary manner, will station military police at the doors.

Grand Rapids—The Michigan Rabbit Breeders' Association, in convention here, endorsed the use of rabbits as a substitute for other meats.

Bay City—James H. Hall, a Fillon farmer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, scheduling liabilities of \$12,317.44 and assets of \$7,345.

Muskegon—Magnus Johnson, Montague farmer who confessed that he permitted seven cows to starve to death, was fined \$75 and \$15 costs.

Petoskey—C. C. Colton, Duluth, has purchased 5,500 acres of land from the Stephens Lumber Co. A syndicate will colonize this tract, together with 11,500 acres already held.

East Lansing—To increase the standard of Michigan pigs, prizes have been offered this year to farmers exhibiting the four best March-farrowed pigs at county fairs this fall.

Big Rapids—This city has had less sickness and fewer deaths this winter than in past years. Moderately heated homes and offices are credited by doctors for the improved condition.

Hastings—Lying helpless, with a current of 110 volts of electricity passing through his body, Ralph Smith, a workman in a local factory, was rescued just in time from a boiler, which he was cleaning.

Albion—Edward Frensdorff, acting warden of Jackson prison, declared in a speech here that the privilege of supplying school books up to the eighth grade in this state would be worth \$300,000 annually.

Ann Arbor—University of Michigan engineering and literary college faculties have approved a course in naval training to be started this summer. It will require two years and will fill graduates to be ensigns.

Cassopolis—The village council has contracted for 2,000 cords of wood from farmers of Cass county and has established a municipal wood yard. A supply sufficient to last through next winter will be obtained.

Houghton—John Pellika, 25 years old, lumberman at the Isle Royale mine, fell 900 feet down a shaft and was instantly killed. They were making repairs at the third level. Their bodies lodged at the twelfth level.

Owosso—Salen's Lutheran church here, composed of Germans, has voted to have all sermons read in English instead of German. This action was taken as the congregation now uses English more generally than German.

Detroit—While sledding a little fuel to his cold home Casper Dziwak, 34 years old, Highland Park, was struck by a trolley and fatally injured. One of the sled runners had caught in a car track and while attempting to extract it, he was hit.

Ironwood—Five hundred pounds of iron sugar and 470 pounds of flour were confiscated by the county administrator in one home here.

Pine hundred pounds of granulated sugar were found in another home. Frequent raids are promised.

Detroit—Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Minne and Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Sturges, all pioneer residents, observed their golden wedding. The two couples like in the same home here and have preserved copies of a weekly newspaper which notes both marriages 50 years ago.

Lansing—Twenty-three dead, 22 injured and property loss of more than \$1,000,000 is the record-breaking report for Michigan during January as compiled by State Fire Marshal F. H. Ellsworth. The large number of fires which occurred in this state for the past year are described as crimes of carelessness by Mr. Ellsworth.

Marshall—Mrs. Charles Deen, 39 years old, was burned to death in a fire starting from an over-heated stove which destroyed her home here. It is believed that she suffered from an epileptic fit when she awoke and found the house in flames. She had gone back to bed after her husband left for work on the Michigan Central railroad section.

Grand Rapids—Frank F. Rogers, state highway commissioner, told the Michigan Engineering society that better highways to make possible regular operation of passenger automobiles and freight trucks would prove an important factor in relieving railroad congestion. The commissioner urged counties not to suspend road building during the war as road highways are even more essential at this time.

Battle Creek—This city will experience a spring flood rivaling the one of 1908, in the opinion of W. W. Bridger, superintendent of the city water department. Conditions are ideal for the repetition of high water marks of other years and the only condition which can possibly cause Battle Creek to escape damage this spring is a gradual thawing of snow. A warm rain or sudden warm weather would result in a big property loss to the city.

Detroit—A large fleet of fabricated submarine fighters will be built by the Ford Motor Co. for the government. Contracts for the work have been awarded and deliveries will begin to be made early this summer. All parts of the ships except the engines are to be built in Detroit and the parts shipped to seaboard, where they will be assembled. Each ship will be 200 feet long and will be equipped with the latest discoveries for combating submarines. Plans were made by naval constructors. The exact number of ships to be built was not made public.

Lansing—Of the 18,129,000 bushels of beans of all varieties produced in the United States in 1917 3,515,000 came from Michigan, compared with 3,102,000 in 1916; second only to California, which produced 8,035,000 in 1916 and 5,576,000 in 1917. In acreage sown to beans Michigan led the country in the last two years. In 1917 it was 639,000 acres and in 1916 420,000, compared with 558,000 and 340,000 for California. The only other states to exceed 1,000,000 bushels in production last year were New York and Colorado, with 1,575,000 and 1,476,000 bushels.

FOOD PRICE TO BE NAMED BY STATE

FOOD ADMINISTRATION PLANS "SUGGESTED" PRICES TO PREVENT GOUGING.

PRICES ON STAPLES VARY

Several Cents' Difference On Same Commodity Shown By Reports From Different Towns.

Lansing—A list of suggested prices for staple foods is being worked out by experts at the state food administrator's office.

Other states have already been using the "suggested" list and it is considered necessary in Michigan. According to letters reaching here, the range of prices all over the state is large. Several cents' difference on the same commodity, quality being equal, is reported from various points.

The idea is to have committees representing the administration meet at least twice a week or oftener, and arrange prices at which, in the opinion of the food department the goods should be sold. It is probable that all prices will be fixed here in Lansing, although one plan suggested is to divide the state into three sections, western, central and eastern. The western prices would be promulgated at Grand Rapids, the ones for the central section at Lansing, and the eastern ones at Detroit.

The publication of the prices in the newspapers would be the official notice of their existence. While the food administration does not attempt to "fix" prices, it does "suggest" them. In other states, where the prices have been so "suggested" the dealers in nearly all instances have followed them, realizing that if they did not there would be investigation by the government.

FUEL OIL UNDER U. S. CONTROL

Big Distributors Must Obtain Federal Licenses.

Washington—Government control of industry was extended to oil in a proclamation by President Wilson Monday, putting under license manufacture and distribution of all fuel oils.

No mention is made of other oils or products, including gasoline and kerosene, but they, too, probably will be put under control soon. Licenses must be obtained before February 14, by all manufacturers and distributors whose gross sales of fuel, including gas oil, amount to more than 100,000 barrels a year.

A series of regulations drawn by the fuel administration establishes in the east a list of preferential customers who must be supplied in the order they are given regardless of contracts outstanding.

COLD CLOSES STATE FACTORIES

Railroads Find It Impossible to Move Freight With Dispatch.

Lansing—Despite the fact that coal appeared in larger shipments at the railroad gateways to the state, manufacturing plants continued to close the first of the week.

Continued cold has reduced the efficiency of motive power to an absolute minimum. Consequently many smaller plants had to shut down.

Monday afternoon, the Dow Chemical company, of Midland, the largest chemical plant in the state, notified John C. Hicks, acting fuel administrator in the absence of W. K. Prudden, that it had closed. Mr. Hicks promised to hurry coal to the company as soon as possible.

Several large factories in Detroit employing tens of thousands, were also forced to suspend operation on account of the coal shortage.

CUSTER SOLDIERS NOT TO MOVE

Will Not Be Sent to Waco According to Announcement.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.—Camp MacArthur is to have 45,000 soldiers when the Thirty-second division goes to France, according to an announcement made by the military authorities here Monday.

Plans of the government to send a skeleton division of regulars here and to fill it up with selective soldiers from Camp Custer have been upset, and it is now definitely announced that 26,500 regulars will be mobilized here given a little instruction to develop divisional spirit and then rushed to France.

In addition to the regulars that are to come, there are 12,000 aviation students here now and this number will be increased to 16,000.

Try to Prevent Lamb Slaughter.

Traverse City—As a result of the unparalleled condition that exists in the sheep industry throughout the northwest, the running out of pasture and the necessity of killing or moving the flocks, congress is to be asked in the near future, as a result of propaganda, fostered by Development associations throughout the state, to enact a law prohibiting the slaughter of ewes and lambs. If the law is passed it will bring the big herders to Michigan to populate the cut-over lands.

Wills of Minor Soldiers Valid.

Lansing—Soldiers, 17 years old or over, actually engaged in the service may make valid wills. This is the opinion of Attorney General Alexander J. Groesbeck's department, in response to an inquiry from Canadian military authorities. Civilians may not make valid wills under 21 years of age. The opinion is based on the common law of England, because the law providing for soldiers making wills is copied from the old English common law. Hundreds of boys are affected.

The Stamp Collector



AUSTRIA STARVES SERB PRISONERS

EXCHANGED ITALIAN CAPTIVES REPORT THAT 30,000 HAVE DIED IN PENS.

CONFINED IN WOODEN CAGES

Conditions Terrible, Report Says.—Prisoners Underfed, No Care Given Ill Men.

Italian Army Headquarters—Exchanged Italian prisoners who have just arrived from Austrian concentration camps tell of almost unbelievable cruelties practiced against prisoners, particularly Serbians, who are reported confined in cages and fed through bars like animals. An authoritative summary of the statements of these returned prisoners says:

"Treatment of the Serbians is even worse than that of the Italians, indicating that Austria intends to destroy the Serbians as a race. As a result of these conditions there are up to now not less than 30,000 to 40,000 dead from starvation. They are permitted to receive no parcels and are unable to work, because of weakness."

Kept in Wooden Cages.—They are put like animals in cages with wooden bars. Through these bars the keepers throw them scraps of uneatable bread, carrots and turnips as their sole sustenance. The mortality, already great, is increasing, as they are given no care and there are no doctors and no sanitation.

Concerning the Italians, the statement says they returned in rags after suffering ill treatment and exposure to cold while compelled to work on enemy trenches under the guard of Hungarians, who are declared to be particularly hostile to the Italians.

They received a small loaf of bread daily for division among eight men. Conditions are so terrible, the report says, that they will result in no more than one-third of the Italian prisoners continuing back alive.

BLOOD POISON STRIKES CUSTER

Four Soldiers Die in Two Days From New Malady.

Camp Custer, Battle Creek—On January 21 and February 1, four soldiers died—and an uneaten number are suffering in the base hospital, from general septicemia, usually known as blood poisoning.

The dead are Merrill S. Gibbs, 310th supply train, Grass Lake; Alfred Johnson, Co. M, 337th infantry, Edmore; Ralph M. Canfield, 16th engineers, Martin; Alfred Hughes, 160th depot brigade, Morris, Ill.

Reports issued at the base hospital are to the effect that a large number of serious cases of infection have been developing of late. Apparently trivial cuts or lesions develop this infection, and the condition of the men rapidly becomes critical. Sore throats and tonsillitis have, it is stated, developed in to septicemia.

The long, unbroken spell of severe weather, which has not only caused the confinement of men to their quarters, but has created conditions which have depressed the soldiers mentally, is blamed by the surgeons for the appearance of the new menace to camp health.

Snow Plows Fail to Clear Tracks.

Battle Creek—Two steam and two electric plows, working continuously since the blizzard of January 22, have failed to open the line of the Michigan Railway from Battle Creek and Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids, so 350 shovellers were hired last week to carve a way through the snow for interurban cars.

Boys Must Salute Judge.

Detroit—Judge Henry S. Hulbert believes that the salute as demanded in the army by the officers from the private has a good effect not only for discipline, but results in truthful statements. As a result all boys held in the detention home are compelled to salute the judge before they can testify. They must also salute all officers connected with the institution. Judge Hulbert holds that the act of saluting instills in the juveniles mind the necessary feeling of respect.

Prescott Closes Flour Mill.

Port Huron—The state food administrator last week ordered the Capac Milling Co., of Capac, to cease operations until charges of flour hoarding are investigated. It is alleged that farmers of Mussey township have hundreds of barrels of flour stored away in violation of the rules of the food administration. The Capac mill has been requested to furnish a list of the names of all persons for whom flour has been milled in excess of one-half barrel in each 60 days.

FIRST DRAFT TO BE COMPLETED FEB. 23

AGGREGATE OF ABOUT 75,000 MEN TO BE SENT TO CAMP UNDER NEW ORDERS.

SECOND CALL IS UNCERTAIN

Depends On Removal of Men Now In Training—Transfer Regulated By Availability of Ships.

Washington—The first draft army will be completed February 23. The final quotas from those states which have not furnished their full strength will be sent to camp that date. Orders to this effect have gone out from Washington. It was understood the first of the week.

Advances supplies of equipment for the new contingents now are being assembled at the camps and cantonments in various sections of the country. Secretary of War Baker has insisted on the accumulation of ample stocks of clothing and other necessary supplies before the additional men reach camp. The work is being rushed.

Advices that clothing and supplies would be ready in time were received before the provost marshal general decided on the order requiring the induction of the final quotas into military service.

An aggregate of about 75,000 men will be sent to camp under the new orders.

The date of the second draft call is dependent on the removal of troops now in training. There is no plan under consideration which calls for the construction of new cantonments or extensive enlargements of the existing camps.

The second draft apparently will not apply to all states simultaneously. Transfer of the men of the first national army is regulated by the availability of ships. As transports become available, contingents which have completed their home training will be sent abroad.

Registrants to be called under the second draft will be ordered into military service as camp space becomes available.

GERMAN ALIENS REGISTERED

All Those Who Have Not Taken Out Second Papers Must Report.

Detroit—All German male alien enemies in United States above the age of 14 years are being registered this week. In the big cities the registrants report to the police stations and in the smaller towns at post offices.

Austrians, Hungarians, German women and German boys less than 14 years old need not register.

The government with its already understood that there is no blame to be attached to any particular German and warns officials to be courteous to all registrants. It also reminds the Germans that in registering "they are giving proof of their peaceful disposition and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States."

U. S. TROOPS ON LORRAINE FRONT

Occupy Sector of Trenches Near German Border.

With the American Army in France—American troops now are occupying a sector of the Lorraine front in France. This announcement is permitted by the military censor.

The east end of the battle line in the west front runs through French and German Lorraine.

According to dispatches, two Americans were killed and nine wounded during a heavy bombardment Saturday, the American artillery sending back shell for shell.

It was ascertained Monday that the American gunners wrecked several enemy dugouts and so badly damaged the first line positions that at one point the Germans were unable to occupy them Sunday.

GARFIELD'S ORDERS SUPREME

Warns State Administrators They Must Not Exceed Authority.

Washington—State food administrators have been notified by the fuel administration that they must cease exceeding their authority in issuing without instructions from Washington general orders restricting the use of coal. The admonition was called forth by the fact that some administrators have enforced the Monday closing orders in a manner more drastic than was intended by the government, and because of conflicting instructions issued to consumers.

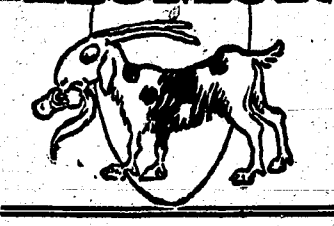
Rye Not Substitute for Wheat.

Lansing—In answer to many requests from all over the state, the state administration announces that rye flour is not considered a substitute for wheat flour. The list of substitutes as given in the official orders excluded rye flour, and many people thought it a mistake. In nearly all recipes for substitute breads, as published both by the government and by news papers and magazines, rye flour has been used. Consequently the wrong impression has gotten broad.

Disease Epidemic Hits Alpena.

Alpena—Local physicians have appealed to Lansing for state aid in fighting the smallpox and scarlet fever epidemics here, following the failure of township and county health officers to take prompt steps to check the spread of these diseases. Sanborn township is said to be in especial danger, as diseased persons have not been quarantined there since the contagion started. All schools, churches and clubs have been closed here, but doctors favor stricter regulations.

CURRENT WIT and HUMOR



It was an old situation. Mother went through the pantry, and found that son had been at the layer cake. She sighed, assumed her severe look, and went back into the living room. "Robert," she said, "didn't I tell you not to touch that cake without asking permission? And didn't I tell you that you couldn't have any cake just before meal time?"

"Yes'm." "Then why did you take some cake without asking permission?" "Because I wanted some cake just before meal time."

His argument was flawless, whatever is said about his obedience.

A Busy Line.

"Central, how much longer must I wait to get 4470 Junior?" "How long have you been waiting?" "About ten minutes." "Judging from the kind of conversation I heard the last time I listened in, there's an engagement ring at 4470 Junior that is about to be returned. You may have to wait an hour."

Vocally Overzealous.

"Is Bilgins patriotic?" "Yes, but not always with judgment. He insists on singing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' no matter how he makes it sound."

PROBABLY NOT



"But do you think we could be as happy as we could marry?"

Different. "He can't get blood from a turnip. When a collector calls, says Will, But the persistent mosquito can When he presents his bill."

Suitable Place.

"I should think they could easily raise chickens on board ship." "What are you talking about?" "Aren't there hatchways convenient and doesn't a ship often lay to?"

Paradoxical Assertion.

"Why does Jim sit so long in the park?" "Because he says he has a right to sit there as long as he pleases, and he intends to stand up for his rights."

True Sign.

Friend—That's a wide-awake looking man! I met coming out of your office. Doctor—Yes, I'm treating him for insomnia.

Exactly.

"There is one odd thing about hot competition." "What is that?" "How it freezes out competitors."

EAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

Washington—State food administrators have been notified by the fuel administration that they must cease exceeding their authority in issuing without instructions from Washington general orders restricting the use of coal. The admonition was called forth by the fact that some administrators have enforced the Monday closing orders in a manner more drastic than was intended by the government, and because of conflicting instructions issued to consumers.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE. Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins

The New Up-to-date Cuticura Method

CENTRAL DRUG STORE

A. C. OLSON, Prop'r.

This store is open from 12 noon to 9 p. m.
Saturdays from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Sundays from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The above are our business hours. The store will be closed at all other hours. Orders phoned in during the forenoon hours will be delivered during business hours. We will look after all your wants promptly according to above regulations.

Prescriptions Delivered Promptly
at all hours

PHONE NUMBER
ONE



Crawford Avalanche

D. P. Schumann, Editor and Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One Year.....\$1.50
Six Months......75
Three Months......40

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice, Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 7



United in the
Service of our
Country.

LUXBURG is by no means the only insane Hun. Any resident American citizen Hun who acts or talks for Germany now is either insane, feeble-minded or traitorous. He or she should be at once shut up or shot. The alien Teuton should also remember that while he may be loyal to the Vaterland, he may not get out of this country if he desires to aid his Hun compatriots by word or deed. Every body and everything here now must be for America—Moderator Topics.

Lieut. Spies Says German Officers Will Go To France.

Camp MacArthur,

Jan. 24, 1918.

My dear Millie and all:—

Your letter of January 15th received this p. m. Glad to hear you are getting along alright. Wrote to you last night and am sending pictures today.

From your letter I see that people here seem to think that the Government is not going to allow German born soldiers and officers to go to France and fight the Kaiser. Well, it is the old story of people that know the least talk the most. As far as the German born officers are concerned, I can say that they are to go over as well as others, this I know to be so, as we have the orders here to comply with. Any German born who volunteered to fight for the U. S. you can bank on will do his duty.

When the 33rd Division started to move from here, a Casual camp had to be established to take care of those that would be left behind on account of sickness, discharges, etc., so a number of officers were detailed to handle this new detachment, but that did not mean that these officers would be left behind. A large number of these officers have orders now to proceed to the Port of Embarkation with the next regiment that leaves here. Most of them yes, I know all, are German born and only willing to go. About the only things that will keep officers from going with their troops will be the age and physical standing.

Many of the National guard officers are not spring chickens anymore, and some, very few do have physical defects that disqualify them for going to France. But as far as being German born is concerned, the government knows how loyal they are.

Captain Einfield and myself are detailed as Supply officers in the Casual detachment and probably will have to stop here for some time unless relieved or transferred. I had to report for physical examination but don't know, what the Surgeons are going to report, I think I passed alright, and hope that I get a crack at the Kaiser but if I can't go over, I'm sure I can do a lot of work here to help lick the Kaiser. And I haven't seen one German here that don't feel the same way, I can't write you any news from here, no time to go to town. The weather is fine, and am feeling good. Received the package with socks this morning. Many thanks. Hope you are all well. And hope to hear from you soon.

With love to you all.
Ed.

Address my mail,
Lieut. Edwin Spies
Casual Detachment 32nd Div.
Camp MacArthur,
Waco, Texas.

Mermals' Uniforms.
Elizabeth was looking at a fairy book when she espied some mermals on a page that big sister had just turned over. She opened her big eyes and said, "Oh, sister, wait a minute. Let me see their beauty uniforms."

ning order I will investigate Heaven and see about introducing my principles there.

"But the time of my arrival is uncertain, Her Satan. I hope it will be many years in the future. I have much to do here on earth to establish my divinity, and how long that will take is a conjecture. My hopes have been high until the last six months, but now—and this I do not want made public—in my inner conscience there creeps an insidious doubt. I have had the world at my feet in this holy war, begging for mercy, but of late there has appeared against me another foe, of whose defeat there comes to me in the small hours of night a question. I refer to America, the land of the fee and the home of the knave. This country has been only six months against me, but in its Army are 10,000,000 men; in its treasury repose billions of dollars; in its people is arousing the spirit of '76, a spirit that has never known defeat. I had thought my spies would offset their preparations; my subjects compel their neutrality; my peace propaganda which I so insidiously intruded into their educational system delude them as to my ambitions and plans. But all my work has but stirred them to greater wrath. Tho I belittle their efforts and sneer at their ideals and plans, in my innermost heart there lurks a dread of the time to come, of the day of reckoning. And so, Her Satan, should I appear unexpectedly in hell there will be no need of question—you will know the Americans sent me. In fear and trembling.

WILHELM
"Emperor of Hell and Germany, King of Prussia, Partner of Gott."—Ex.

High School Debating Team Lost to Gaylord.

The debating team of Grayling High school, consisting of Messrs Roy Case and Hugo Martenthal and Miss Mary Cassidy, with Emerson Bates as substitute, debated with Gaylord High school debating team at Gaylord last Friday night.

The subject under debate was "Government ownership of railroads." Grayling team had the affirmative side and tried to establish the proposition that certain abuses had arisen under the present system of private ownership and that government ownership would prove an effective and practical remedy.

The negative side argued that government ownership was socialistic and Germanistic and therefore un-American. In America the individual does things; in Germany the government is the prime consideration.

The Gaylord team won, receiving two of the three votes of the judges. They were eloquent and effective debaters, and the fact that our team had never taken a part in a debate or seen one, and yet secured a one-to-two decision, speaks admirably for our team, and they made a most creditable showing that night. The truth is that Grayling team did not win the debate, does not indicate that their effort have been wasted. In this first effort they gained rich experience, which is going to stand in good account in the future of our debating teams.

The members were accompanied to Gaylord by Prof. Otterbein, and they all speak highly of the fine entertainment and courtesies extended them while in that city. They say that Gaylord treated them royally, and that there is a fine school spirit in Gaylord and excellent co-operation on the part of the students, the teachers, pupils and parents. There was a large attendance at the debate, manifesting an interest in school affairs on the part of the people of the city.

The only unpleasant feature of the trip was returning when the members of the Grayling crowd waited from about mid-night until after 9:00 o'clock the following morning for their train to Gaylord. There was no telling when it might arrive at the station for its engine could be heard puffing and trying to get thru a snow drift a few miles north of Gaylord.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT HELPS PAY FOR BREAD

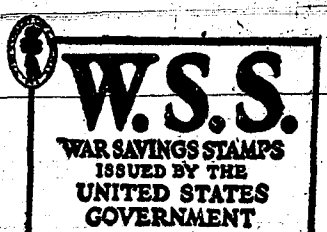
There has been much misunderstanding about the bread program in England. It is true that the Englishman buys a loaf of bread for less than an American can, but it is poorer bread, and the British government is paying \$200,000,000 a year toward the cost of it.

All the grain grown in Great Britain is taken over by the government at an arbitrary price and the imported wheat purchased on the market at the prevailing market price. This is turned over to the mills by the government at a price that allows the adulterated war bread loaf of four pounds to sell at 18 cents, the two pound loaf at 9 cents and the one pound loaf at 5 cents.

In France, under conditions somewhat similar, but with a larger exportation, the four pound loaf sells for 18 cents.

MAKING MEATLESS DAYS PERMANENT.

In the meatless menu there is a fertile field for developing new and nourishing dishes, according to E. H. Niles, writing in the Hotel Gazette, who believes that the present shortage of meat and fats will not end with the coming of peace, but may grow more acute and continue for five or six years, thus making it worth while to develop menus of grain, vegetables and fish on a more or less permanent basis. Meat can be replaced by cereals and other protein foods, or may be served in very small portions as a flavoring for other food. In making up meatless menus this author finds our American Cereals and southern cuisine a broad field for investigation.



GERMAN ALIEN ENEMIES MUST REGISTER AT POST OFFICE.

Week of Feb. 4 to Feb. 9 is Designated Time for Registration.

The U. S. Post office department has issued orders to all postmasters that they must receive registrations of all German alien enemies during the week of Feb. 4th to Feb. 9th.

That means that there is no time to delay but that every such person in the United States should at once report to the postmaster to the region in which he resides, and there register according to regulations.

The orders make it mandatory that registration is made, and places the responsibility upon the individual to see that he does so in due time. Kindly pass the information to others so that all liable parties may have due and timely warning.

American Defense Society Warning

Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy.

Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother.

The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces.

Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice, communicate at once with the police department.

SHERIFF HEADQUARTERS
Telephone 77

"WE WON'T WIN IF WE WASTE"

Tested Wartime Recipes
FOR USE IN MICHIGAN

MADE-IN-GERMANY LIES CIRCULATED IN CANADA

Canada is also having trouble with Made-in-Germany lies—calculated to hinder Canadian food conservation according to an official statement received from the Canadian food controller by the United States food administration.

The stories bothering Canada are of the same general character as those the United States food administrator recently denounced in this country, such as the ridiculous salt and blueing famine fakes and the report that the government would seize housewives' stocks of home canned goods.

The Canadian food controller estimates that when the people listen to and pass on such stories, each one has the power of destruction that lies in a battalion of soldiers. "Stories without even a vestige of foundation have been scattered broadcast," said the Canadian statement. "Nor have they come to life casually. They have started simultaneously in different parts of the country and in each instance have been calculated to arouse public indignation.

"They are insidious, subtle, persistent. But by bit they dissipate public trust, the great essential in the work of food control.

"It lies with every individual to forebear from criticism; to refrain from passing on the vagrant and harmful story, and thus the more effectively to co-operate in work which is going to mean more than the majority of people yet realize."

THE UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION SAYS:

There is no royal road to food conservation. We can only accomplish this by the voluntary action of our whole people, each element in proportion to its means. It is a matter of equality of burden; a matter of minute saving and substitution at every point in the 20,000,000 kitchens, on the 20,000,000 dinner tables, and in the 2,000,000 manufacturing, wholesale and retail establishments of the country.

Turtle as a Food.

The choicest morsel of all the turtle tribe is the diamond-back terrapin. Because of its rarity and unusual flavor a specimen seven inches long weighing about four pounds is worth about \$5.00 and every additional half-inch in length adds another dollar to the price. Loggerheads, snapping turtles and soft-shelled turtles are all eaten. The last named are the most palatable. After the terrapin they live in mud and streams and ponds and are easily caught on a hook baited with meat.

CORN WILL WIN DEMOCRACY'S WAR

America's Greatest Cereal Crop Is Now Moving to Market.

MAINSTAY IN NATION'S CRISIS.

Surplus Wheat of the United States Has Been Sent to Famine Threatened Europe.

America's great corn crop, exceeding 3,000,000,000 bushels, will save the world's food situation, officials of the United States food administration believe.

Corn is the nation's best food cereal, housewives are beginning to realize. It contains all the elements needed to keep the body in a state of health and when used according to the scores of tried recipes, especially when combined with an added portion of oil or fat, will sustain life indefinitely. Indian warriors in colonial days lived on parched corn alone for many days at a time, and at Valley Forge parched corn was at times the sole ration of the Continental soldiers.

Owing to transportation difficulties caused by the war the corn crop moved more slowly to market this year than ever before. Now, however, the cereal is reaching the millers and consumers. In the meantime the nation's surplus wheat has been sent to Europe.

Today there are approximately 30 bushels of corn for every American. This quantity is greater by five bushels than in former years.

Corn has become the nation's mainstay in the crisis of war.

Just as this cereal saved the first American consists from famine on many occasions, just so it served as a staple food during the War of the Revolution and during the Civil War. King Corn has again come to the front in the nation's battle with autocracy.

Corn meal is finding greatly increased use in the making of ordinary white bread. Hundreds of housewives and many of the larger bakers are mixing 20 per cent. corn meal with wheat flour to make leavened bread. This kind of a mixture is worked and baked in the same recipes and with the same methods that apply to straight wheat bread.

Corn bread—using corn meal entirely—is gaining a greater popularity than ever before. Housewives are coming to realize that every pound of wheat saved in America means a pound of wheat released for shipment to the nations with which America is associated in the war.

There are a score of corn products that today possess unusual importance for Americans. Corn syrup for sweetening cakes and buckwheat cakes and for use in the kitchen instead of granulated sugar is one of the leading products made from corn.

Corn oil, excellent for frying and for every other purpose filled by salad oils, is appearing on the market in large quantities. It comes from the germ of the corn.

The Golden Rule in Business

Many people scoffed when Mayor Jones of Toledo proposed to conduct the business of the city according to the Golden Rule. But he proved it could be done, for the

GOLDEN RULE IS ONLY A SQUARE DEAL

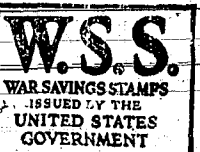
That is what this store guarantees every customer who enters its doors. We have a really superb stock of

Dry Goods Clothing Shoes Hats and Furnishings

They are carefully and economically bought and will be honestly sold. We have the latest and best of the season's creations in all lines and only ask a chance to please you.

SALLING,
HANSON CO.

Established 1878



RED CROSS RELIEF SAVES THE KIDDES

Belgian Children Get Their First Real Meal In Many Months

Washington, D. C. The War Council of the American Red Cross announces the following telegram from the Paris headquarters of the American Red Cross in reference to the work of the Red Cross in caring for the repatriated refugees from devastated districts in France and Belgium.

"There arrived last week at Evian where the repatriates from France and Belgium are received back into France, a train loaded with Belgian children. There were 680 of them, thin, sickly, alone, all between ages of four and twelve, children of men who refused to work for the Germans and of mothers who let their children go rather than let them starve. They poured out the train, little ones clinging to the older ones, girls all crying, boys trying to cheer. They had come all the long way alone.

"On the platforms were the Red Cross workers to meet them, doctors and nurses with ambulances for the little ones waiting outside the station. The children poured out of the station, marched along the street shouting, 'Meat, meat, we are going to have meat,' to the caspino where they were given a square meal, the first in many months.

"Again and again, while they ate, they broke out spontaneously into songs in French against the German, songs which they had evidently learned in secret. The Red Cross doctor examined them. Their little claw-like hands were significant of their undernourished bodies, but the doctor said, 'We have them in time. A few weeks of proper feeding and they will pull up.'"

"Every day at Evian 1000 homeless people arrive, of which 60 per cent are children. 30 per cent of the older people die the first month from exhaustion. The children can and must be saved."

The Red Cross is caring for them. Are you a member? If not, join. If so, enroll for next year in the Christmas membership campaign.

The inspiring response to our "Call to Color" has enrolled an army of 500,000 volunteers in Michigan under the Red Cross flag.

Let us make it 750,000! We cannot all serve in the trenches, but we can all serve at home. Membership is service. Enlist in the Red Cross army and show your whole-hearted sympathy with those who go to the front and your desire to lighten their hardships, guard their health, and bind their wounds.

Takes Out of School. Willie Robinson—"My, but I thought you were a great deal bigger than you are!" Featherstone—"What gave you such an idea, Willie?" "Why, sister said that all you did was to take up room."—Life.

WANTS

Advertisements will be accepted under this heading at the rate of 5 cents per line. No advance taken for less than 15 cents. There are about six words to the line. SEND MONEY WITH THE ORDER.

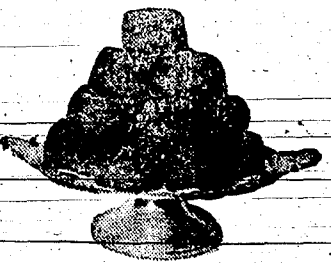
WANTED AT ONCE—While the weather continues, 300 customers to take advantage of our Workingmen's Warm Socks and Mittens—full leather and in leather and cloth or wool combinations. The price I will make you will certainly help you to buy the fuel and groceries—big reduction. Frank Dreese.

ARM for Rent or Sale—Located in Beaver Creek township, 30 acres cleared, house and barn, good pump. Apply to N. P. Olson, Grayling, or at Avalanche office. 2-7-3.

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN—I wish to announce that I now have a thoroughbred Holstein bull, Adam Gierke. 2-7-3.

OR SALE—House and two lots. Inquire Peter McNevin. Phone 891. 1-31-3.

DELICIOUS CORN MUFFINS.



Here's an old fashioned recipe for corn muffins that has recently been revived and used with unusual success in several of the larger New York hotels. To make three and a half dozen muffins take one quart milk, six ounces butter substitute, twelve ounces of light syrup or honey, four ounces of salt, two ounces baking powder, one and a half pounds rye flour, one and a half pounds rye flour. The butter and syrup should be thoroughly mixed; then add the eggs gradually. Pour in the milk and add the rye flour mixed with cornmeal and baking powder.

WHEATLESS BISCUITS.



Parched cornmeal is the feature of these excellent wheatless biscuits. First, the cornmeal—one-half a cup—is put in a shallow pan placed in the oven and stirred frequently until it is a delicate brown. The other ingredients are a teaspoon of salt, a cup of peanut butter and one and a half cups of water. Mix the peanut butter, water and salt and heat. While this mixture is hot stir in the meal which should also be hot. Beat thoroughly. The dough should be of such consistency that it can be dropped from a spoon. Bake in small cakes in an ungreased pan. This makes 16 biscuits, each of which contains one-sixth of an ounce of protein.

Toilet Articles

Rubber Goods
School Supplies
Stationery
Confectionery
Drugs
Prescriptions

They are
good when
we sell them
and the
price is al-
ways right.
Try us.

A. M. LEWIS,
Your Druggist

Phone 18



Local News

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, FEB. 7

See Geo. L. Alexander & Son before purchasing automobile insurance.

T. W. Hanson was in Bay City on business yesterday.

Mrs. Sarah Corwin of South Branch is visiting at the home of her son, Nelson Corwin.

Valentines—We have a fine new line of clever valentines.

Sorenson Bros. Furniture store.

Lunch will be served at the masquerade party next Monday evening, Feb. 11. Bill \$1.00. Extra lady 25 cents.

The young child of Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Newell, of the South side, died very suddenly at their home Tuesday evening, from pneumonia.

Fire, which started from a defective chimney caused a damage of \$100 to the saloon building of George Burkhardt at Frederic last Friday morning.

Come to worship at the "Daned" Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Sunday evening services are cancelled until further notice. Preacher A. Mitchell.

Miss Hattie Gierke returned last Saturday from Flint, leaving her sister, Miss Beatrice Gierke who had undergone an operation at a hospital in that city, getting along nicely.

All Ford auto supplies have been moved from the building opposite Deckrow's plumbing shop to Burke's garage on Railroad street. Ford owners please note. Geo. Burke, 263.

The Parents-Teachers association meetings are for the fathers as well as mothers. This being formerly called the "Mothers' club, has given to many the impression that men are not wanted.

Examination of registrants is on in full force at the court house—110 list classes are going thru the first sprouts of soldierhood. Dan Mosher, Carl Nelson and Clyde King and others were ordered to go to Traverse City to take further physical examination.

Prosecuting Attorney Glen Smith left Monday night for Detroit where he hopes to enter the military service in some capacity. He says that unless he is successful he will enter the law office of Frank Lawhead in Detroit as assistant in the general practice of law.

The following citizens of Grayling will address our high school on Monday mornings: Rev. J. J. Riess Feb. 11; Mayor T. Hanson Feb. 18; Mrs. S. N. Insley Feb. 25; Mrs. O. Michelson Mar. 4; Rev. A. Mitchell Mar. 11; We expect others will follow later. Mrs. O. Michelson will present the school with a Service flag on her date.

C. J. Hathaway received an order this morning from Sergt. J. W. MacKay of Ambulance company 168, now located in France, requesting that he be sent two pairs of eye glasses. He says that he broke his lenses and that he is unable to duplicate them in France at present due to the fact that nearly all opticians are in the army. Sergt. MacKay will be well remembered by many Grayling people, particularly those of the Masonic order, where he visited several times last summer.

The Value of Correct Eyesight

Faulty vision—an annoyance and serious handicap—eliminates many of the joys of life. Glasses—rightly fitted and adjusted—will save your eyes.

We will furnish the glasses
C. J. HATHAWAY
Optometrist Phone 1223 Jeweler

Registered under Michigan's Optometry Law by Examination

Mrs. Tillie Mills returned this week from a visit with her sister in Detroit. Your boys in camp will surely appreciate one of those Smilage books. Smilage books are now on sale at Hathaway's jewelry store, and by individuals about town.

Round Oak heating stoves and Round Oak Chief ranges. 11-1-11 F. R. Deckrow.

Mrs. Frank Pond returned the fore part of last week from a visit in Bay City.

The Hospital Aid society will meet at the home of Mrs. T. W. Hanson Thursday afternoon, Feb. 14. Mrs. Oscar and Mrs. Eabern Hanson will assist Mrs. T. W. Hanson in entertaining.

Sheriff Cody made a trip to Detroit first of the week and brought back Frank LaFond with a criminal warrant, charging him with larceny from a dwelling. The complaint was made by John W. Burke of Frederic.

You laboring men who haven't time to read a newspaper in the morning before going to work, read the Bay City Times-Tribune. It's published at noon of the same day you receive it. Better service isn't to be had. Order it now.

The ground-hog saw his shadow all right Feb. 2, so we may, according to the old adage, look for six weeks more of winter weather. It has been so long since we have seen anything besides winter weather that we have almost forgotten that there is any other kind.

A patriotic program will be given at the high school auditorium Tuesday evening, February 12, under auspices of the Parents-Teachers association. The program is being prepared by some of the teachers. You are cordially invited. This means gentlemen as well as ladies. The program will begin at 7:15 o'clock.

"Gentlemen may cry peace, peace—but there is no peace. Our brethren are always in the field. Why stand we here idle? Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God! I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death!"—Patrick Henry, 1775.

Coldest night of the year was registered here Monday night, the temperature reaching 36 below zero by the government weather station at Portage lake. Private thermometer in the city registered as low as 40 below. That's too cold. We don't mind 10 to 20 below, for that is about the normal for several weeks past. Today is the warmest for several weeks, temperature hovering around 20 above at noon.

Secretary McAdoo writes Congressman Currie that no new postoffice buildings will be built until after the war. Mr. Pleasant, Midland and Clare in the tenth district will have to wait for new buildings—heretofore authorized by congress. We doubt if any one of these towns need a postoffice building more than Grayling. Please, Mr. Currie, enter our application for a new, up-to-date federal building; we certainly NEED one. We know we speak the sentiments of almost every one of our citizens.

There will be a Basket Ball game between the Traverse City and Grayling, High school teams Friday evening, Feb. 8th at the school gymnasium. Traverse City is claiming to have a pretty fast team and are out for Northern Michigan championship. Of course you all know Grayling. We will stop the would-be champ just as we have the other teams. Come and see us do it. There will be a preliminary game between Frederic Juniors and Grayling Juniors. These are both scappy teams and will fight to the finish. You will be sure to enjoy this feature also. First game at 8 p. m. Second game at 9. Admission 15 and 25c.

Sad news was received in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett, Tuesday of the death of their son, Louis Bennett, a member of Co. B, 120th Machine Gun Battalion, of the U. S. Army. Death was caused from pneumonia and occurred at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, where the young man was stationed with his company awaiting final orders to leave for France. Mr. Bennett who enlisted in the army last summer during the mobilization of the troops at Camp Ferris, came to this city with his parents from Lewiston, only a short time before. His parents are grief-stricken over their sad loss, and have the deepest sympathy of many friends. The remains have been brought from New Jersey to West Branch for burial.

Somebody is going to tell you if you don't pay your income tax. Congress has fixed it so that somebody must tell, whether he wants to or not. One section of the War Income Tax law, exhaustively comprehensive in scope, requires every person, without exception, and every corporation, partnership, association, and insurance company, in whatever capacity acting, who paid \$800 or more to another person, corporation, partnership, association, or insurance company as interest, rent salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income, to report the name and address of the person, corporation, etc., to whom the payment was made, together with the amount of the payment, to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, using a form prescribed for the purpose—Form 1099, now to be had from all collectors' offices. The forms must be filled out and returned on or before March 1, 1918, accompanied by Form 1096, which is a letter of transmittal and affidavit certifying the accuracy of Form 1099.

Basket Ball

Grayling High School
vs.
Traverse City

Friday Night at School Gymnasium. Admission 15 and 25c.

Red Cross Receives \$185 From Odd Fellows Ball.

The benefit dancing and card party given last night at Temple theatre by Grayling lodge I. O. O. F. more than met the expectations of the members of that order. It was estimated that the money receipts would amount to between \$100 and \$125, but when the total amount reached about \$185.00 it surprised all.

The party itself was as enjoyable as any of our best parties, and the committee in charge—C. O. McCullough, Holger Peterson and Alfred Hanson, saw to it that everybody was courteously looked after, and that they had a good time. The music (Clark's orchestra) began promptly at 9 o'clock and from that time until the last dance was announced at 2:00 a. m., the ball room was very much in action; and even the last-number found the floor filled with dancers.

The ball room was very pretty with Red Cross emblems and the national colors. Above the stage was a large red cross; in each window was a red cross, and hanging from the center of the room was a square red cross lantern illuminated. A fine large W. S. red, white and blue pennant hung gracefully above the entrance door. Every seat in the gallery was occupied by spectators of the dancers.

Those who preferred to spend the evening playing cards were afforded such opportunity to their heart's content. In the lodge room above the ball room, as many as a dozen tables were in use almost constantly. Here to the crowd remained until the orchestra below played "Good night ladies." They were having such enjoyment they were prone to quit. The ladies of the Rebekah lodge were not going to let the Odd fellows take all the plums in this benefit party and just to show their patriotism and chivalry they furnished a serve-self luncheon to the guests of the evening, charging five cents for each, for sandwiches, fried cakes and coffee, and contributed the neat sum of \$49 to the amount of \$185 before mentioned.

In justice to the Odd Fellows and Rebekahs we wish to state that the entire proceeds of the party, and luncheon were turned over to the Red Cross. The expense amounting to \$32 were paid by the lodge members and the catapiles were donated by the ladies.

This certainly is noble work on the part of the members of these two societies, and truly patriotic, and is certain to please every one of our 1,000 members.

Olaf Sorenson & Sons cigar store have the Bay City Times-Tribune for sale, daily. Leave them your order for daily delivery. They will promptly attend to it. Do it now. Adv.

Notice.

Being aware of the inconvenience of teaching me at my present place of employment during regular business hours. I have this day appointed Frank Sales, County Clerk of Crawford County, a special deputy village clerk, with whom applications may be made for payment of the Dog License as provided by Act 347 of the Public Acts of 1917.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that such application may be made to, and such tax will be received at the office of the County Clerk of Crawford County, and all tags and receipts will be issued therefrom, for the village of Grayling.

Dated February 6th 1918.

T. P. PATTERSON,
Village Clerk.

Removes Hatpin Danger.
Clipping the point from a safety pin, sliding the coil over a hatpin and closing the clip over the point of the latter will protect it from injuring a person.



(Copyright, by McClure Syndicate.)

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Special showing of New Spring Styles. A beautiful line of Muslin Undergarments in white and pink

Envelope Suits.

A very elaborate line in white Muslin and white or pink Batiste

75c to \$3.00 a suit

Silk envelope suits at—

\$3.00 and \$3.50

Gowns

A very pretty assortment in white and pink, lace and embroidery-trimmed

75c to \$2.50

Skirts, regular and extra sizes, 75c to \$2.50

Children's Gowns 75c

Ladies' Pajamas, white and pink, \$1.75
Corset Covers, Drawers, Brassieres

We are sure this is the largest and most select showing of ladies' undergarments ever shown in Grayling (See window display)

Grayling Mercantile Co.

Phone 1251

The Quality Store



TOOLS For All Purposes

Have you a home? If so you find frequent use for tools. And to you we want to make a suggestion, and that is:



Buy High Quality Tools

They cost a little more at purchase time, but good tools hold their fine edges longer and permit the operator to do more work and better work.

We carry in stock the famous Diston Saws

Salling, Hanson Co.

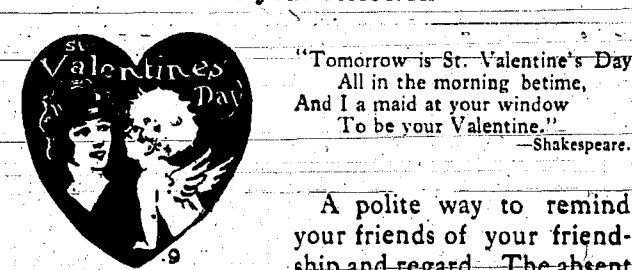
Hardware Department



Patronize the Merchants that Advertise.

VALENTINES

The cleverest designs yet ever devised are here for your selection



A polite way to remind your friends of your friendship and regard. The absent ones will be made glad by receiving one of these cordial messages.

Sorenson Bros.

The Home of Dependable Furniture



Advertising Space in this Paper is a Good Buy for any Business Man

See Right

S. G. SEARIGHT
Optometrist

Is Now at McClain's Hotel.

There is a shortage of lenses and glasses have advanced two hundred per cent. I have a stock and sell at old prices. Good gold filled framed glasses at \$1.50 a pair up. Eyes tested free. Will call if requested.

All Rips Sewed
Free of Charge

With orders for Half Soles

The largest and finest selection of

Shoe Lacings
Polishes and Dressings...

of any store in Grayling.

Also ARCH SUPPORTS and HEEL CUSHIONS.

Rapid Shoe Repair Shop

E. J. OLSON, Prop'r.
Next Door to Central Drug Store

The Wisdom of the Trail

Sitka Charley, Indian Though
He Was, Knew, and Failed Not
in the Fight with Grim Death

By JACK LONDON

Copyright by Jack London

ITKA CHARLEY had achieved the impossible. Other Indians might have known as much of the wisdom of the trail as did he; but he alone knew the white man's wisdom, the honor and the law. But these things had not come to him in a day. The aboriginal mind is slow to generalize, and many facts, repeated often, are required to compass an understanding. Sitka Charley, from boyhood, had been thrown continually with white men, and as a man he had elected to cast his fortunes with them, expatriating himself, once and for all, from his own people. Even then, respecting, almost venerating their power, and pondering over it, he had yet to divine its secret essence—the honor and the law. And it was only by the cumulative evidence of years that he had finally come to understand. Being an alien, when he did know he knew it better than the white man himself; being an Indian, he had achieved the impossible.

And of these things had been bred a certain contempt for his own people—a contempt which he had made it a custom to conceal, but which now burst forth in a polysyllabic whirlwind of curses upon the heads of Kah-Chucte and Gownee. They cringed before him like a brace of snarling wolf dogs, too cowardly to spring, too foolish to cover their fangs. They were not handsome creatures. Neither was Sitka Charley. All three were frightful looking. There was no flesh to their faces; their cheek bones were massed with hideous scars which had cracked and frozen alternately under the intense frost; while their eyes burned luridly with the light which is born of desperation and hunger. Men so situated, beyond the pale of the honor and the law, are not to be trusted. Sitka Charley knew this; and this was why he had forced them to abandon their rifles with the rest of the camp outfit ten days before. His rifle and Captain Eppinwell's were the only ones that remained.

"Come, get a fire started," he commanded, drawing out the precious match box with its attendant strips of dry birch bark. The two Indians fell sullenly to the task of gathering dead branches and underwood. They were weak, and paused often, catching themselves in the act of stooping, with sly motions, or staggering in the center of operations with their knees shaking like castanets. After such trip they rested for a moment, as though sick and drowsy. At times they even looked at the patient stolidity of dumb suffering; and again the ego seemed almost bursting forth with its wild cry, "I, I, I want to exist!"—the dominant note of the whole living universe.

A light breath of air blew from the south, nipping the exposed portions of their bodies and driving the frost in needles of fire, through fur and flesh to the bones. So, when the fire had grown lusty and thawed a damp circle in the snow about it, Sitka Charley forced his reluctant comrades to lend a hand in pitching a fly. It was a primitive affair, merely a blanket stretched parallel with the fire and to windward of it, at an angle of perhaps forty-five degrees. This shut out the chill wind, and threw the heat backward and down upon those who were to huddle in its shelter. Then a layer of green spruce boughs was spread; that their bodies might not come in contact with the snow. When this task was com-

pleted, Kah-Chucte and Gownee proceeded to take care of their feet. Their ice-bound moccasins were sadly worn by much travel, and the sharp ice of the river jaws had cut them to rags. Their Siwash socks were similarly conditioned, and when these had been thawed and removed, the dead-white tips of the toes, in the various stages of mortification, told their simple tale of the trail.

Leaving the two to the drying of their footgear, Sitka Charley turned back over the course he had come. He, too, had a mighty longing to sit by the fire and tend his complaining flesh, once and for all, from his own people. Even then, respecting, almost venerating their power, and pondering over it, he had yet to divine its secret essence—the honor and the law. And it was only by the cumulative evidence of years that he had finally come to understand. Being an alien, when he did know he knew it better than the white man himself; being an Indian, he had achieved the impossible.

His deepening anxiety vanished as two Indians dragged into view round a bend in the river. They staggered and panted like men under heavy burdens; yet the packs on their backs were a matter of but few pounds. He questioned them eagerly, and their replies seemed to follow him. He hurried on. Next came two white men, supporting between them a woman. They also behaved as though drunken, and their limbs shook with weakness. But the woman leaned lightly upon them, choosing to carry herself forward with her own strength. At sight of her, a flash of joy cast its gleaming light across Sitka Charley's face. He cherished a very great regard for Mrs. Eppinwell. He had seen many white women, but this was the first to travel the trail with him. When Captain Eppinwell proposed the hazardous undertaking, and made him an offer for his services, he had shaken his head gravely; for it was an unknown journey through the dismal vastnesses of the Northland, and he knew it to be of the kind that try to the uttermost the souls of men. But when he learned that the captain's wife was to accompany them, he had refused flatly to have anything further to do with it. Had it been a woman of his own race, he would have harbored no objections; but these women of the Northland—no, no, they were too soft, too tender, for such enterprises.

Sitka Charley did not know this kind of woman. Five minutes before, he did not even dream of taking charge of the expedition; but when she came to him with her wonderful smile and her straight clean English, and talked to the point, without pleading or persuading, he had ineffectually yielded. Had there been a softness and appeal to mercy in the eyes, a tremble to the voice, a taking advantage of sex, he would have stiffened to steel; instead her clear-sounding eyes and clear ringing voice, her utter frankness and tacit assumption of equality, had robbed him of his reason. He felt, then, that this was a new breed of woman; and ere they had been trail mates for many days, he knew why the sons of such women mastered the land and sea, and why the sons of his own woman-kind could not prevail against them. Tender and soft! Day after day he watched her, muscle-weary, exhausted, indomitable, and the words bent in upon him in a perennial refrain. Tender and soft! He knew her feet had been born to easy paths and sunny lands, strangers to the moccasined pain of the

North, unclipped by the chill lips of the frost, and he watched and marveled at them twinkling ever through the weary day.

She had always a smile and a word of cheer, from which not even the meanest packer was excluded. As the way grew darker she seemed to stiffen and gather greater strength, and when Kah-Chucte and Gownee, who had bragged that they knew every land-mark of the way as a child did the skin bales of the tepee, acknowledged that they knew not where they were, it was she who raised a forgiving voice amid the curses of the men. She had sung to them that night, till they felt the weariness fall from them and were ready to face the future with fresh hope. And when the food failed and each scant stint was measured jealously, she it was who rebelled against the machinations of her husband and Sitka Charley, and demanded and received a share neither greater nor less than that of the others.

Sitka Charley was proud to know this woman. A new richness, greater breadth, had come into his life with her presence. Hitherto he had been his own mentor, had turned to right or left at no man's beck; he had moulded himself according to his own dictates, nourished his manhood regardless of all save his own opinion. For the first time he had felt a call from without for the best that was in him.

Each step a protest, every muscle in revolt. Several times, where the open water between the jaws had recently retreated, he was forced to miserably accelerate his movements as the fragile footing swayed and threatened beneath him. In such places death was quick and easy; but it was not his desire to endure more.

His deepening anxiety vanished as two Indians dragged into view round a bend in the river. They staggered and panted like men under heavy burdens; yet the packs on their backs were a matter of but few pounds. He questioned them eagerly, and their replies seemed to follow him. He hurried on. Next came two white men, supporting between them a woman. They also behaved as though drunken, and their limbs shook with weakness. But the woman leaned lightly upon them, choosing to carry herself forward with her own strength. At sight of her, a flash of joy cast its gleaming light across Sitka Charley's face. He cherished a very great regard for Mrs. Eppinwell. He had seen many white women, but this was the first to travel the trail with him. When Captain Eppinwell proposed the hazardous undertaking, and made him an offer for his services, he had shaken his head gravely; for it was an unknown journey through the dismal vastnesses of the Northland, and he knew it to be of the kind that try to the uttermost the souls of men. But when he learned that the captain's wife was to accompany them, he had refused flatly to have anything further to do with it. Had it been a woman of his own race, he would have harbored no objections; but these women of the Northland—no, no, they were too soft, too tender, for such enterprises.

Sitka Charley did not know this kind of woman. Five minutes before, he did not even dream of taking charge of the expedition; but when she came to him with her wonderful smile and her straight clean English, and talked to the point, without pleading or persuading, he had ineffectually yielded. Had there been a softness and appeal to mercy in the eyes, a tremble to the voice, a taking advantage of sex, he would have stiffened to steel; instead her clear-sounding eyes and clear ringing voice, her utter frankness and tacit assumption of equality, had robbed him of his reason. He felt, then, that this was a new breed of woman; and ere they had been trail mates for many days, he knew why the sons of such women mastered the land and sea, and why the sons of his own woman-kind could not prevail against them. Tender and soft! Day after day he watched her, muscle-weary, exhausted, indomitable, and the words bent in upon him in a perennial refrain. Tender and soft! He knew her feet had been born to easy paths and sunny lands, strangers to the moccasined pain of the

Just a glance of appreciation from the clear-searching eyes, a word of thanks from the clear-ringing voice, just a slight wrinkling of the lips in the wonderful smile, and he walked with the gods for hours to come. It was a new stimulant to his manhood; for the first time he thrilled with a conscious pride in his wisdom of the trail; and between the twin they ever lifted the sinking hearts of their comrades.

The faces of the two men and the woman brightened as they saw him, for after all he was the stuff they leaned upon. But Sitka Charley, rigid as was his wont, concealing pain and pleasure impartially beneath an iron exterior, asked them the welfare of the rest, told the distance to the fire, and continued on the back trip. Next he met a single Indian, unburdened, limping—lips compressed, and eyes set with the pain of a foot in which the quick fought a losing battle with the dead. All possible care had been taken of him, but in the last extremity the weak and unfortunate must perish, and Sitka Charley deemed his days to be few. The man could not keep up for long, so he gave him rough cheering words. After that came two more Indians, to whom he had allotted the task of helping along Joe, the third white man of the party. They had deserted him. Sitka Charley saw at a glance the lurking spring in their bodies, and knew they had at last cast off his mastery. So he was not taken un-awares when he ordered them back in quest of their abandoned charge, and saw the gleam of the hunting knives that they drew from the sheaths. A pitiful spectacle, three weak men flitting their puny strength in the face of the mighty vastness; and the two recoiled under the fierce rifle blows of the one, and returned like beaten dogs to the leash. Two hours later, with Joe reeling between them and Sitka Charley bringing up the rear, they came to the fire, where the remainder of the expedition crouched in the shelter of the fly.

"A few words, my comrades, before we sleep," Sitka Charley said, after they had devoured their slim rations of unleavened bread. He was speaking to the Indians, in their own tongue, having already given the import to the whites. "A few words, my comrades, for your own good, that ye may yet perchance live. I shall give you the law; on his own head be the death of him that breaks it. We have passed the Hills of Silence, and we now travel the head reaches of the Stuart. It may be one sleep, it may be several, it may be many sleeps, but in time we shall come among the men of the Ya-

kon, who have much grub. It were well that we look to the law. Today, Kah-Chucte and Gownee, whom I commanded to break trail, forgot they were men, and like frightened children ran away. True, they forgot; so let us forget. But hereafter let them remember. If it should happen they do not." He touched his rifle carefully, grimly. "Tomorrow they shall carry the flour and see that the white man Joe lies not down by the trail. The cupfuls of flour are counted; should so much as an ounce be wanting at nightfall—Do ye understand? Today there were others that forgot. Moose-Head and Three-Salmon left the white man Joe to lie in the snow. Let them forget no more. With the light of day shall they go forth and break trail. Ye have heard the law. Look well, lest ye break it."

Sitka Charley found it beyond him to keep the line close up. From Moose-Head and Three-Salmon, who broke trail in advance, to Kah-Chucte, Gownee, and Joe, it straggled out over a mile. Each staggered, fell, or rested, as he saw fit. The line of march was a progression through a chain of irregular halts. Each drew upon the last remnant of his strength and stumbled onward till it was expended, but in some miraculous way there was always another last remnant. Each time a man fell, it was with the firm belief that he would rise no more; yet he did rise, and again and again. "The flesh yielded, the will conquered; but each triumph was a tragedy. The Indian—with the frozen foot, no longer erect, crawled forward on hand and knee. He rarely rested, for he knew the penalty exacted by the frost. Even Mrs. Eppinwell's lips were at last set in a stony smile, and her eyes, seeing, saw not. Often, she stopped, pressing a muffled hand to her heart, gasping and dizzy.

Joe, the white man, had passed beyond the stage of suffering. He no longer begged to be let alone, prayed to die; but was soothed and content under the anodyne of delirium. Kah-Chucte and Gownee dragged him on roughly, venting upon him many a savage glance or blow. To them a word was the name of injustice. Their hearts were bitter with hate, heavy with fear. Why should they cumber their strength with his weakness? To do so, meant death; not to do so—and they remembered the law of Sitka Charley, and the rifle.

Joe fell with greater frequency as the daylight waned, and so hard was he to raise that they dropped further and further behind. "Sometimes all three pitched into the snow, so weak had the Indians become. Yet on their backs, was life, and strength, and warmth. Within the four sacks were all the possibilities of existence. They could not but think of this, and it was not strange, that which came to pass. They had fallen by the side of a great timber jam where a thousand cords of firewood waited the match. "Near by was an air hole through the ice. Kah-Chucte looked on the wood and the water, and said Gownee, then they looked on each other. "Never a word was spoken. Gownee struck a fire; Kah-Chucte filled a tin cup with water and heated it; Joe bubbled of things in another land. In a tongue they did not understand. They mixed flour with the warm water till it was a thin paste, and of this they drank many cupfuls. "They did not offer any to Joe, but he did not mind. He did not mind anything, not even his moccasins, which scorched and smoked among the coals. A crystal mist of snow fell about them, so thick, so cold, so cruel, that their feet would have yet trod many trails had not destiny brushed the clouds aside and cleared the air. "Nay, ten minutes' delay would have been salvation. Sitka Charley, looking back, saw the pillar of smoke of their fire, and guessed, and he looked ahead at those who were faithful, and at Mrs. Eppinwell.

"So my good comrades, ye have again forgotten that you were men? Good! Very good. There will be fewer bellies to feed."

Sitka Charley reined the flour as he spoke, strapping the pack to the one on his own back. He kicked Joe till the pain broke through the poor devil's

bliss and brought him doddering to his feet. Then he showed him out upon the trail and started him on his way. The two Indians attempted to slip off. "Hold, Gownee! And thou, too, Kah-Chucte! Hark the flour given such strength to thy legs that they may outrun the swift-winged lead? Think not to cheat the law. Be men for the last time, and be content that ye die full-stomached. Come, step up, back to the timber, shoulder to shoulder. Come!"

The two men obeyed, quietly, without fear; for it is the future which presses upon the man, not the present. "Thou, Gownee, hast a wife and children and a deer-skin lodge in the Chippewyan. What is thy will in the matter?"

"Give thou her of the goods which are mine by the word of the captain—the blankets, the beads, the tobacco, the box which makes strange sounds after the manner of the white man. Say that I did die on the trail, but say not how."

"And thou, Kah-Chucte, who hast no wife nor child?"

"Mine is a sister, the wife of the Factor at Koshim. He beats her, and she is not happy. Give thou her the goods which are mine by the contract, and tell her it were well she go back to her own people. Shouldst thou meet the man, and be so minded, it were a good deed that he should die. He beats her, and she is afraid."

"Are ye content to die by the law?"

"We are."

"Then good-by, my good comrades. May ye sit by the well-filled pot, in warm lodges, ere the day is done."

As he spoke, he raised his rifle, and many echoes broke the silence. Hardly had they died away, when other rifles spoke in the distance. Sitka Charley started. There had been more than one shot, yet there was but one other rifle in the party. He gave a fleeting glance at the men who lay so quietly, smiled victoriously at the wisdom of the trail, and hurried on to meet the men of the Yukon.

MAKE APPEAL TO APPETITE

Food Materials Which Are of Little Real Value Have Distinct Place on Table.

Not all food materials are said to be valuable in proportion to the appeal which they make to the appetite. For example, the flavor substances in foods which stimulate the olfactory and gustatory nerves, and thus give rise to appetite, are not ordinarily the substances on which the body depends for its fuel, nor for the great bulk of its building materials. The latter materials—proteins, fats or oils and carbohydrates—when chemically pure, have little or no taste or smell. The preference for thin and crisp rather than greasy bacon is given as an illustration.

In a recent experiment it was found that of the 125 calories which represent the fuel value of a very thin 20-gm. (three-fourths ounce) slice, only nine calories remained when the slice was sent to the table, 120 calories being represented by the fat which melted out into the pan. In this case a considerable amount of flavor body also goes into the fat, yet most persons would not consider eating it unless it has been skillfully blended with large quantities of other foods; whereas the scrap of skeleton tissue which has lost 93 per cent of its food value is regarded as a dainty morsel.

He Was No Post.

"You have a pretty good business, even in December."

"Yes," said the proprietor of the ocean hotel.

"You hear the sea a-calling, I presume?"

"I dunno about that. We keep sending out booklets right along."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Suffers in Silence.

The average millionaire knows how unappetizing it is to be rich, but he goes right along and endures the painful responsibilities of wealth, suffering the scorn and calumny of a cruel world in silence, and awaits his vindication beyond the grave.—Houston Post.

BOY SCOUTS

(Conducted by National Council of the Boy Scouts of America.)

SCOUTS IN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Among the workers who have been doing excellent work in arousing the people to the necessity for conserving food and signing the pledge card, the boy scouts deserve to be given much credit.

Some of these scouts have had very interesting experiences. One Wilmington woman came to the door with a baby in her arms. Had she signed the card? No, she hadn't and didn't intend to either. She told the scout to move on and not bother her.

But this scout had much diplomacy in his makeup. While the woman was berating him, he began petting the child. He remarked what a fine-looking girl it was.

Told indignantly by the mother that it wasn't a girl, but a boy, he tactfully remarked that if that was the case, he bet the babe when it reached manhood would help Uncle Sam in every way that he could.

The children across the seas were in such sorry need of food, the scout remarked, it was a shame that they did not have some of the stuff that people in Wilmington threw away in garbage pails.

That made the woman ask some questions of the scout. When he had answered them, about the need for food being conserved, she asked for a pledge card and signed it.

SCOUT HANDLES POLICE DOGS.



Police Department Bloodhounds Placed in Charge of This Scout While Official Was Ill.

SCOTCH SCOUTS AID NAVY.

Boy scouts are acting as dispatch bearers in the north of Scotland, and without any officers watching them, but working simply under their own boy leaders, they are doing their patriotic duty, said Lieut. Gen. Baden-Powell recently.

"Every night without fail," he continued, "these boys have carried dispatches along that wild coast down to the admiral at the base, and they do about six miles every night. I saw the one hundred and nineteenth message go down. It is wonderful how these boys face difficulty and danger simply from a sense of duty."

SCOUTS ARE NIGHT POLICE.

A large number of burglaries having occurred at Peem Gap, Tex., and there being a large amount of cotton stored there, the railroad company and the business men employed a local troop of boy scouts to police the town.

Cots were placed in the depot for the scouts to sleep upon while not on duty. Four scouts are on duty every night, and there is not an hour that passes without the streets being patrolled.

Peem Gap scouts occupy a unique position and are rendering effective service.

BOY SCOUTS FIND BONES.

Boy scouts, digging into a large mound near Park River, N. D., unearthed the skulls and the skeletons of three Indians, who must have been buried there a hundred years or more ago, as the mound was there when the earliest pioneers came to that section of the state. It is believed that further excavating will yield some interesting relics of aboriginal Indian days.

GOOD TURNS BY SCOUTS.

Boy scouts in every part of Indiana have been called upon by Commander J. A. Bell of the Indianapolis Naval Recruiting station to distribute handbills urging men to join the navy.

The Spokane Scoutmasters' association has pledged that their scouts will sell one War Savings certificate each per month.

Scouts of Troop No. 1, Assumption, Ill., rendered efficient service as telephone operators during Chautauqua week.

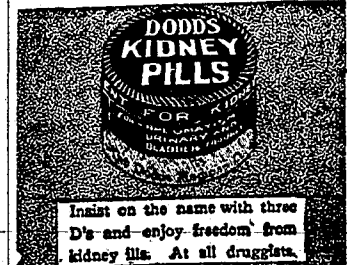
Mistletoe.

The old custom of hanging the mistletoe from the ceiling is said to have its origin in the idea that since the plant did not have its roots in the ground no part of it should ever be permitted to touch the earth. Among the Saxons the fact that mistletoe was suspended from the roof of a dwelling intimated to the wayfarer that the hospitality of the house was at his disposal, and beneath its branches friend and stranger, vassal and lord, gathered together in comradeship and good cheer.

Julius Anderson Writes, Wouldn't Be Without Dadd's Kidney Pills

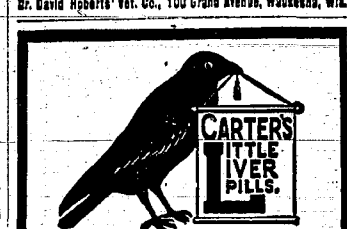
Read what Mr. Anderson of Lake City, Mich., says about Dadd's Kidney Pills. "The Pills I highly recommend and I write this letter not to get another box, but because they are good and worth to me every cent that are invested in them. I take them almost regularly and find them very handy for keeping in the house and feel that I cannot be without them. They have done me much good, which I highly appreciate and will recommend them to my friends."

Wise persons, like Mr. Anderson, accept no substitute for the old genuine Dadd's Kidney Pills; their remedial qualities are too well known to thousands of users who have saved themselves from the ravages of kidney troubles by the timely use of this famous old remedy.



Insist on the name with three D's and enjoy freedom from kidney ills. At all druggists.

GARGET OR CAVED UDDER IN COWA can be overcome by feeding cow with Dadd's Kidney Pills. Dr. David Roberts' BADGER BALM. A soothing and healing ointment. Excellent for all kinds of skin diseases. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c and \$1.00 per jar.



For Constipation Carter's Little Liver Pills will set you right over night. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Carter's Iron Pills. Will restore color to the faces of those who lack iron in the blood, as most pale-faced people do.



Not the Same.

A fleshling, without the Century Club in New York, about a man's script and volunteered as a stand-in for Robert W. Chambers, the popular novelist.

"You know how Poe," the young man said, "read his stories to an old colored mammy, don't you? He believed that what pleased the old mammy would please the public, and he killed the scenes the old girl didn't like, and built up those she did. Well, Bob, I want—hm, hm—I want to use you in the same way. Have a drink and a cigar, and then—"

"Excuse me, my boy," said Mr. Chambers, as he rose and took his hat and stick.

"You don't happen to be Poe, and therefore I don't feel called on to be your old colored mammy."

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, and at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promise of the manufacturer. This article is a product of a manufacturer who has a medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost self itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended to those who are in need of it.

A prominent druggist says: "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy that I know of has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that, so many people claim, it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcel Post, Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Gloomy Anticipation.

"After all, it requires the votes of men to make woman suffrage possible."

"That's the only thing about it that worries me," confided Mr. Meekton. "If it doesn't work out comfortably and satisfactorily, Henrietta is almost sure to say we men ought to have had better sense than to vote for it in the first place."

Cultivate Self-Reliance.

The basis of good manners is self-reliance. Necessity is the law of all who are not self-possessed. Those who are not self-possessed obtrude, and pain us.—Kinserson.

The fool and his money are the salvation of the shrewd promoter.

When Your Eyes Need Care Try Murine Eye Remedy. Dr. J. C. Murine, 1111 Broadway, New York City. Sold at all drug stores.



They Cringed Before Him



Smiled Vivaciously at the Wisdom of the Trail.

AMERICAN SUGAR SENT TO FRANCE

American Price Rigidly Regulated by United States Food Administration.

CONSUMERS HERE PAY 9c.

Sugar Cost 35 Cents a Pound During Civil War—Refiners' Profits Now Curtailed.

Sugar is selling today throughout America at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents a pound to the consumer, even though there is a world shortage which has reduced this nation's sugar allotment to 70 per cent of normal.

Through the efforts of the United States food administration the sugar market has been regulated as far as the producer, refiner and wholesaler is concerned. The food administration has no power to regulate retail prices except by public opinion. Even though more than 85,000 tons of sugar have been shipped to France in the last four months the retail price of sugar here is around 8 1/2 to 9 cents. He should sell this sugar at 8 1/2 to 9 cents, the food administration believes, and asks the American housewife to pay no more than this amount.

Last August when the food administration was organized the price of sugar rose suddenly to 11 cents a pound. During the Civil War sugar cost the consumer 35 cents a pound. By regulation of the sugar market and reducing the price to 8 1/2 to 9 cents the food administration has saved the American public at least \$180,000,000 in four months, according to a statement made by Herbert Hoover the other day.

"It is our stern duty to feed the allies, to maintain their health and strength at any cost to ourselves," Mr. Hoover declared. "There has not been, nor will be as we see it, enough sugar for even their present meagre and depressing ration unless they send ships to remote markets for it. If we in our greed and gluttony force them either to further reduce their ration or to send these ships we will have done damage to our abilities to win this war."

"If I send the ships to Java for 250,000 tons of sugar next year we will have necessitated the employment of eleven extra ships for one year. These ships—if used in transporting troops—would take 150,000 to 200,000 men to France."

Reason for World Shortage.

As Mr. Hoover pointed out, the United States, Canada and England were sugar importing countries before the war, while France and Italy were very nearly self-sufficient. The main sources of the world's sugar supply were Germany and neighboring powers, the West Indies and the East Indies.

German sugar is no longer available, as it is used entirely in Germany, which also absorbs sugar of surrounding countries.

England can no longer buy 1,400,000 long tons of sugar each year from Germany. The French sugar production has dropped from 750,000 to 210,000 tons. The Italian production has fallen from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. Thus three countries were thrown upon East and West Indian sources for 1,925,000 tons annually to maintain their normal consumption.

Because of the world's shipping shortage the allied nations started drawing on the West Indies for sugar. East Indian sugar took three times the number of ships, since the distance was three times as great. Suddenly the west was called on to furnish and did furnish 1,420,000 tons of sugar to Europe when 300,000 tons a year was the pre-war demand. The allies had drawn from Java 400,000 tons before the shipping situation became acute.

"In spite of these shipments," Mr. Hoover stated the other day, "the English government in August reduced the household sugar ration to a basis of 24 pounds per annum per capita. And in September the French government reduced their household ration to 12-10 pounds a year, or a bit over 1 pound of sugar a month. Even this meagre ration could not be filled by the French government. It was then only in the fall, America was then asked for 100,000 tons of sugar and succeeded in sending 85,000 tons by December 1. The French request was granted because the American household consumption was then at least 55 pounds per person, and it was considered the duty of maintaining the French morale made our course clear."

Today the sugar situation may be summarized by stating that if America will reduce its sugar consumption 10 to 15 per cent this nation will be able to send 200,000 more soldiers to France.

Sugar today sells at seaboard refineries at \$7.25 a hundred pounds. The wholesale grocer has agreed to limit his profit to 25 cents a hundred plus freight, and the retail grocer is supposed to take no more than 50 cents a hundred pounds profit. This regulation was made by the food administration, which now asks the housewife to reduce sugar consumption as much as possible, using other sweeteners, and also reminds her that she should pay no more than 9 cents a pound for sugar.

Control of Cane Refiners' Profits.

"Immediately upon the establishment of the food administration," Mr. Hoover said, "an examination was made of the costs and profits of refining and it was finally determined that the spread between the cost of raw and the sale of refined cane sugar should be limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds. The pre-war differential had averaged about 85 cents and increased costs were found to have been imposed by the war in increased cost of refining, losses, cost of bags, labor, insurance, interest, and other things, rather more than over the difference. After prolonged negotiations the refiners were placed under agreement establishing these limits on October 1, and

anything over this amount to be agreed to under the law.

"In the course of these investigations it was found by canvass of the Cuban producers that their sugar had, during the first nine months of the past year, sold for an average of about \$4.24 per hundred f. o. b. Cuba, to which duty and freight added, to the refiners cost amount to about \$3.66 per hundred. The average sale price of granulated by various refiners, according to our investigation, was about \$7.50 per hundred, or a differential of \$1.84.

"In reducing the differential to \$1.30 there was a saving to the public of 54 cents per hundred. Had such a differential been in use from the 1st of January, 1917, the public would have saved in the first nine months of the year about \$24,800,000."

Next Year.

With a view to more efficient organization of the trade in imported sugars next year two committees have been formed by the food administration:

1. A committee comprising representatives of all of the elements of American cane refining groups. The principal duty of this committee is to divide the sugar imports pro rata to their various capacities and to see that absolute justice is done to every refiner.

2. A committee comprising three representatives of the English, French and Italian governments; two representatives of the American refiners, with a member of the food administration. Only two of the committee have arrived from Europe, but they represent the allied governments. The duties of this committee are to determine the most economical sources from a transport point of view of all the allies to arrange transport at uniform rates, to distribute the foreign sugar between the United States and allies, subject to the approval of the American, English, French and Italian governments.

This committee, while holding strong views as to the price to be paid for Cuban sugar, has not had the final voice. This voice has rested in the governments concerned, together with the Cuban government, and I wish to state emphatically that all of the gentlemen concerned as good commercial men have endeavored with the utmost patience and skill to secure a lower price, and their persistence has reduced Cuban demands by 15 cents per hundred. The price agreed upon is about \$4.60 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. Cuba, or equal to about \$6 duty-paid New York.

"This price should eventually," Mr. Hoover said, "to about \$7.30 per hundred for refined sugar from the refiners at seaboard points or should place sugar in the hands of the consumer at from 8 1/2 to 9 cents per pound, depending upon locality and conditions of trade, or at from 1 to 2 cents below the prices of August last and from one-half to a cent per pound cheaper than today."

"There is now an elimination of speculation, extortionate profits, and in the refining alone the American people will save over \$25,000,000 of the refining charges last year. A part of these savings goes to the Cuban, Hawaiian, Porto Rican and Louisiana producer and part to the consumer."

"Appeals to prejudice against the food administration have been made because the Cuban price is 34 cents above that of 1917. It is said in effect that the Cubans are at our mercy; that we could get sugar a cent lower. We made exhaustive study of the cost of producing sugar in Cuba last year through our own agents in Cuba, and we find it averages \$3.39, while many producers are at a higher level. We found that an average profit of at least a cent per pound was necessary in order to maintain and stimulate production or that a minimum price of \$4.37 was necessary, and even this would stifle some producers."

"The price ultimately agreed was 23 cents above these figures, or about one-fifth of a cent per pound to the American consumer, and more than this amount has been saved by our reduction in refined sugar. If we wish to stifle production in Cuba we could take that course just at the time of all times in our history when we want production for ourselves and the allies. Further than that, the state department will assure you that such a course would produce disturbances in Cuba and destroy even our present supplies, but beyond all these material reasons is one of human justice. This great country has no right by the might of its position to strangle Cuba."

"Therefore there is no imposition upon the American public. Charges have been made before this committee that Mr. Rolph endeavored to benefit the California refinery of which he was manager by this 34 cent increase in Cuban price. Mr. Rolph did not fix the price. It does raise the price to the Hawaiian farmer about that amount. It does not raise the price of the California refinery, because their charge for refining is, like all other refiners, limited to \$1.30 per hundred pounds, plus the freight differential on the established custom of the trade."

"Mr. Rolph has not one penny of interest in that refinery."

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh medicine is taken internally, and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Indigestion.

Take a few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for indigestion, and you will soon forget about your stomach troubles. Try it.

MICHIGAN RED CROSS HAS NEW WORKSHOP



THE BIG INSPECTION ROOM.

Detroit—The Michigan State Board of the American Red Cross, now one another. Here the volunteer women of the national units of the organization, has established its inspection and transportation department. Under a new arrangement, Detroit is the state headquarters and the inspection and shipping point for Michigan, and all supplies from state chapters for local, and the greatest care will be the aid and comfort of the men of the United States military forces, both overseas and at home, will be sent here for sorting, inspection and re-shipment.

Of the new headquarters, the officials are justly proud. The work of arranging the rooms and working out the system of inspection, wrapping, temporary storage and sorting compartments has been done under the direction of Mrs. R. H. Ashbaugh, director of the Bureau of Woman's Work, and her women aides. There is a distinct mark of femininity about the place in its absolute cleanliness.

The department is housed in the heart of downtown Detroit, in the new Marquette Building, at the corner of Wayne and Congress streets. The 5400 square feet of floor space is contributed by the Murphy estate, owners of the building.

A progressive system is used in handling the tons of supplies, bandages, hospital garments and knitted goods. All shipments from the various county chapters are delivered at the headquarters, unpacked, sorted, assembled according to classification, and repacked for shipment in an orderly progression. (Unnecessary hand-packing, the work will all be done by volunteers, each of which will give a day or more each week. This means that more than 500 women will be employed in the establishment, one that finds a large receiving and shipping room, with tables accommodating eight workers each. Boxes and crates of supplies leave the freight elevator and are distributed along the tables. Here self and the confidence thereby given, in the wheeled trucks like great the Christmas membership campaign clothes, to the proper sorting over the top for three-quarters of a room.

All linen surgical dressings go to the hospital.

To justify the unusual compliment paid Michigan by the national organization in making it a division by its are distributed along the tables. Here self and the confidence thereby given, in the wheeled trucks like great the Christmas membership campaign clothes, to the proper sorting over the top for three-quarters of a room.

OUR PUBLIC FORUM

Peter Radford

ON ADVERTISE IT IN AMERICA.



As a citizen of this nation and one intensely interested in its material development, I want to add my approval to the "Buy It in America" movement. Commercial patriotism and business pride are the foundation stones of success in industry and no country can become supreme in commerce and trade unless it fosters a spirit of friendship and partiality for its own products and institutions. It is the spirit of the hive that makes the wheels of industry turn and each community should be a progressive unit in our industrial universe. All things being equal the farmer should patronize the local merchant, who is always a good citizen, a heavy taxpayer and friend of the farmer. The farmer sends shiploads of raw material to foreign markets and factories that meet on their way vessels laden with finished and foreign grown products coming to America. Any effort to minimize this economic waste ought to be encouraged.

But as a farmer and friend of the manufacturer and merchant I want to suggest an "Advertise It in America" movement. The manufacturer and jobber may blow loud blasts on the horn of patriotism but if they will put an "ad" in the newspapers in their trade territory, making a business presentation of their goods, they will find it far more effective than waving the Star-Spangled Banner. The farmer is as much interested in the price of the things he has to buy as in the price of the things he has for sale and the advertising columns of his newspaper are his price list. The price is the thing and the farmer wants the figures in bold type. The politicians give him all the patriotic buncombe he cares for. Business enterprise is a far more successful salesman than business patriotism.

There are many most worthy organizations working to promote commerce and trade but we seldom find organized effort to promote the press, yet it is recognized as the most powerful agency for progress the world has ever produced. We have all sorts of days calculated to promote business and honor industry such as Trades Days, Bargain Days, Labor Days, etc.; why not have a press day and all business concerns advertise the things they have to sell and everybody subscribe for the local paper and all delinquents pay a year in advance? There is nothing so elevating in civilization as the smile of an editor and nothing will contribute more toward the welfare of a community than the prosperity of the press.

The farmer is a friend and patron of the newspapers. He subscribes for the local paper and reads every line in it and it is the best investment he can make. There is no news so valuable as store news; no information so interesting as market demands; no tragedy so entertaining as the rise and fall of prices and no page more closely studied by the farmers than the advertising columns of the press.

Avalanche Want Ads Bring Results

INSURANCE

It is more profitable to insure BEFORE the fire than AFTER

INSURE

Will not PREVENT the fire but it will give you a mighty thankful feeling after the flames have cleaned you out.

We represent some of the most substantial and prompt paying companies in the world, companies that do a tremendous business all over this country.

Only a trifling amount annually will protect you against the loss by fire of a life time of savings. Is it wise to delay even one single day?

O. Palmer

FIRE INSURANCE and SURETY BONDS

ANNOYING KIDNEY ILLS.

Make Life Miserable for Many Grayling People.

There's nothing more annoying than kidney weakness or inability to properly control the kidney secretions. Night and day alike, the sufferer is tormented and what with the burning and scalding, the attendant backache, headache and dizziness, life is indeed a burden. Doan's Kidney Pills have given peace and comfort to many Grayling people. Profit by this Grayling resident's experience.

Peter Wm. Christenson, Chestnut St.; says: "I have used Doan's Kidney Pills at different times in the past, getting them at Lewis' Drug Store, and they have always proved of great benefit to me. When my back has been weak or lame and the kidney secretions have been too frequent in passage, I have used Doan's Kidney Pills. They have always fixed me up in good shape."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Christenson had. Foster-McBarn Co.; Mfgs; Buffalo, N. Y.

Tobolsk Gives Promise.

Tobolsk is the mere beginning of a city. Some day a great metropolis will stand there. Tobolsk today is what St. Louis or Chicago was a hundred years ago. The half million square miles of the province of Tobolsk include huge areas of rich land, although the northern reaches are lapped by the Arctic ocean. Already a great part of it is sown in wheat and the cattle are increasing from year to year. With the building of railways these great Siberian plains will tell the story of our own West over again.

Getting Rid of Colds.

The easiest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This preparation has been in use for many years and its value fully proven. No matter what remedy you use, however, care must be taken not to contract a second cold before you have recovered from the first one, and there is serious danger of this. A man of middle age or older should go to bed and stay in bed until fully recovered. It is better to stay in bed three days at the start than three weeks later on.

Nightmares Aided Him.

Edgar Allen Poe was indebted to nightmares for some of his most terrible conceptions and stories. The scene in "Arthur Gordon Pym," where the hero awakes in the narrow bunk of a ship laden with earth and goes through all the terror of believing himself buried alive, is undoubtedly the result of a personal experience, not in waking, but in sleeping moments; whilst the conception of the Raven, "came to the poet as he dozed in his chamber whilst his pet raven perched on the top of the bookcase."—Exchange.

Dreadful Cough Cured.

A severe cold is often followed by a rough cough for which Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven especially valuable. Mrs. F. W. Olsen, Marysville, Mo., writes: "About two years ago my little boy Jean caught a severe cold and coughed dreadfully for days. I tried a number of cough medicines but nothing did him any good until I gave him Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It relieved his cough right away and before he had finished taking one bottle he was cured. I think it is just fine for children."

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John F. Hum, deceased.

Clyde Hum having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Allen B. Falling or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, in said county, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Alice J. Felt, deceased.

Edie M. Hesseck having filed in said court her petition, praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Nelson O. Corwin or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper, printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 1-31-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office, in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Emma S. Hum, deceased.

Clyde Hum having filed in said court a petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Allen B. Falling or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Joseph King, deceased.

Clyde King having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to Edward King or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

A true copy. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said court, held at the probate office in the village of Grayling, in said county, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1918.

Present: Hon. Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Jacob Knecht, deceased.

John Knecht having filed in said court his petition praying that the administration of said estate be granted to George Knecht or to some other suitable person.

It is ordered, that the 11th day of February, A. D. 1918, at ten o'clock in the afternoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once each week for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate.

(A true copy.) Oscar Palmer, Judge of Probate. 1-24-3

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, default having been made in the payment of the money secured by a mortgage dated the twenty-eighth day of August, A. D. 1916, by Cora Stephan of the Village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, Mortgagee unto Holger Hanson and Jane Hanson, of the same place, mortgagees which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Crawford county, in the Liber of Mortgages, pages 194 and 195, on August 30th at 2 o'clock p. m.

And whereas said mortgage has been duly assigned to Oscar Palmer, by assignment bearing date of the 22nd day of February, A. D. 1917, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said County of Crawford, February 23d A. D. 1917 in Liber F of mortgages on page 543, at 3 o'clock p. m., and the same is now owned by him.

And whereas the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice is Ten hundred and fifty-nine dollars and ten cents principal and interest and the further sum of twenty-five dollars as an attorney fee stipulated for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings having been instituted at law or in chancery to recover the debt now remaining unpaid, secured by said mortgage where by the power of said sale in said mortgage has become operative.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder there for at the front door of the court house, in the village of Grayling, Michigan, (that being the place of holding the circuit court for said county) on the ninth day of March, A. D. 1918 at 10:00 o'clock of said day, which said premises are described in said mortgage as the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter, and the north half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section five (5) in town twenty six (26) north of range two (2) west containing sixty (60) acres of land. Saving two (2) acres more or less heretofore deeded to Daniel Mosier of the same place in Crawford County Michigan.

Dated December 11th 1917 Oscar Palmer Assignee of mortgage, Attorney for Assignee.

Business Address, Grayling, Mich. 12-13-13

That Terrible Headache.

Do you have periodic attacks of headache accompanied by sickness of the stomach or vomiting, a sawtooth skin and dull eyes? If so, you can get quick relief by taking Chamberlain's Tablets as directed for biliousness, and you may be able to avoid these attacks if you observe the directions with each package.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE AVALANCHE.

HUMPHREYS' WITCH HAZEL OINTMENT

(COMPOUND)

For Piles or Hemorrhoids, External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding, Itching or Burning. One application brings relief. Price 25c., at all druggists or mailed.

Send Free Sample of Ointment to

Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company 156 William Street, New York.

SICK STOCK

BOOK on treatment of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Dogs and other animals, sent free. Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Company, 156 William Street, New York.

State of Michigan. The Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery.

Gertrude S. Ford, Plaintiff, vs. William H. Lingle and Nona F. Lingle, Defendants.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit court for the county of Crawford, in Chancery, made and entered on the 10th day of October, 1917, in the above entitled cause, I, the subscriber, being specially appointed as special circuit court clerk of said county, do hereby certify that this particular purpose, shall sell at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court house in the village of Grayling, in said county of Crawford, (that being the place where the circuit court for said county is held) on the 1st day of March, 1918, at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., all those certain lands and premises situated in the township of South Branch, Crawford county, Michigan, described as follows, to-wit: The North Half of the Southeast quarter (N 1/2 of SE 1/4) of section thirty-one (31), township twenty-five (25) north, range two (2) west.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1918, John J. Niederer, Special Circuit Court Commissioner.

Hiram R. Smith, Attorney for Plaintiff. Business Address: Roscommon, Mich. 1-17-7

WALL PAPERING and DECORATING

The latest and most approved designs for wall covering. Also all kinds of house painting.

EXPERT WORKMANSHIP.

ORDERS PROMPTLY LOOKED AFTER

Conrad Sorenson Painter and Decorator

Phone 611 Grayling

Physicians & Surgeons

Office over Lewis' Drug Store. Office Hours—24, 7-8 p. m. Mornings and Sundays by appointment. Residence on Fenwick Avenue, opposite G. A. R. Hall.

Bank of Grayling

Successor to Crawford County Exchange Bank.

MARIUS HANSON, Proprietors. Interest paid on certificates of deposit. Collections promptly attended to. Accommodations extended to all consistent with safe and conservative banking.

MARIUS HANSON, Cashier.

Dr. J. J. LOVE DENTIST

Phone 1271. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m., 1 to 6 p. m. Office: Upstairs next to postoffice.

C. A. Canfield, D. D. S. DENTIST

OFFICE: Over Alexander's Law Office on Michigan Avenue. Office hours: 9:30-11 a. m. 1:30-3 p. m.